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We have removed our Store to East Corner Store of Newell Block, recently occupied by Havens Brothers, where we shall be happy to see all our old customers and many new ones.

G. A. & T. NEAT.

WORTH READING.

All sorts of lady fixings thrill my feelings, as hey'd orter, But little female gaiter-boots are death, and nothing shorter!

And jut to put you on your guard,
I'll give you, short and brief.
A smal hotel experience,
Which illed my heart with grief;
Last summer, at the Hawkins House,
I stoppd a week or more,
And maked two "boot-ies" every morn Two bots, which seemed to say,

"An angel trods around in us"— They stile my heart away:
And often, in my nightly dreams,
They swept before my face,
A lady growing out of them,
As flowers grow from a vase. But, ah one morn I saw a sight Which sauck me like a stone Some otier name was on the book; Those boits were not alone! A great all pair of other boots
Were studing by their side,
And off they walked that afternoon,
And with them walked—a bride.

Ladies, comment is unnecessary. Gaiter Book came from

. R. DAVIS' Bootland Shoe Store,

Sonth side Congress street,

J. H. WORTLEY

Is Closing Out His Stock of

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This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it

Rminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

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stism, Ague, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint? or are you Billons and Blood out of order? If yes, MUER'S l'ILULES will fix you everytime, or money refunded. 50 cents per box -- 50 large pills. A sure care for chills. Sold only by FRED. F. INGRAM,

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\$250 for an elegant 7 octave MAR-SHAL & SMITH piano. Warranted for 3 y 32:3.

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\$125 for an elegant TABER ORGAN, 7 stors. Warrantedfor 10 years \$125 for a good BOARDMAN & GRAY piano, second - hand.

Warranted for 5 years. \$30 for a good second-hand MKLO-

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equally low prices. Pianos and Organs to RENT. Rent ap-

plied if purchased. PIANOS AND OBGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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DENTAL.

E. POST, M. D., D. D. S.

ntal rooms, Arcade block, Huron St., Ypsilanti. hours, 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 6 o'clock PHYSICIANS.

F. K. OWEN. M. D. Office at his resi-

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Home pathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will atte s in city or country. Office, nearly opposite opal Church. Huron St., Ynsilant.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE said, if soldiers are not corrupt, they ought to be made so; the worse the man the better the soldier.

NATIONS are members of one great fam-ity, the head of which is the Greator of the rorld. How criminal then is war. - Upham. WHEREVER Christains go, they whiten the

soil with human bones; and I will not have Christianity in my empire.—Emperior of Our share in the expense of a Congress and Court of Nations for preserving peace, would not maintain one gun-boat!!

BONAPARTE said, I should have lost the battle of Austerlitz, if I had begun six hours sooner. Such a chance is War! Not so arbitration.

A GRAND RAPIDS boy has the right kind of pluck. He is prosecuting a saloon-keeper for selling liquor to his father, who is a confirmed drunkard.

Jeremiah, a name illustrious among the prophets of Israel. He was a rative of Anathock, a small village about three miles north of Jerusalem, but his public ministry was for forty years exercised in Jerusalem. My father, H. H. Tooker, to whom she was a great friend and able coadjutor to the good King Josiah during the reign of the latter; and during the reigns of his successors he constantly denounced the sins of the nation, and brought upon himself the bitter enmity of the nobles, from whom his of the nation, and brought upon himself the bitter enmity of the nobles, from whom his life was often in danger. He was accused at last of a design to 20 over to the Baby-lonians and was cast into prison. He was confined in a loathsome dungeon, where he would soon have perished had he not been released through the efforts of his friends and removed to an ordinary cell. We find him there at the commencement of this lesson, during the siege of Jerusalem by the Babylonish army, and in the midst of a ter-

INTRODUCTORY.—Who was Jeremial.? Where born? In whose reign was he called to the prophet-ical office? I. Jeremiah in prison.—Verse I.—Who was king when Jeremiah was put in prison? Jer. xxxxx. 1-2-

1-2.

11. The Promise of God.—Verses 2-9.—How was the siege of Jerusalem conducted? Why was it useless for the Jews to resist the Assyrian beservers? In spite of their sorrows, what does God promise to show them? How is prophecy distinguished from history? Have these promises as yet been fulfilled? Surming-up Questions.—Where does this lesson teach the doctrine of Gods omnucience? Where that of God's self-existence? Where the doctrine of the efficacy of prayer? Where that of God's forgiveness of sins?

Poists to Talk About.—"Too late" rusy be said.

of sins?

POINTS TO TALK ABOUT.—"Too late" rusy be said of many sinners, as was said at last of ancient Judah.

We now approach a great catastrophe—the Fall of Jerusalem—and yet God's promise of pardon sounds through it all.—His mercy endure h for ever.—Bible L\$35058.

Pioneers of Superior.-Chap. 2. MARY TAFT TOOKER.

BY HER DAUGHTER, MES. F. S. FINLEY. (Read at the Pioneer Meeting in Ypsilanti, March 6th, 1878.)

On the tract of land known as the "Phelps and Gorham Purchase," township 12, range 2, Palmyra, Ontario, now Wayne Co., N.Y., 2. Palmyra, Ontario, now Wayne Co., N. Y., in the year 17:92, Thaddeus Taft and his young wife, Olive Whipple Taft, of Greenwich, Wash. Co., N. Y., arrived with youth and vigor, love and hope in their hearts, having camped in the fastnesses of the dense forests, pitched their tent by streams and springs that flowed and gurgled by Indian trails, which were all the roads of those service in the stream of the product of the stream of the service of the stream of early times, glad and joyous even to partici-pate in pushing settlement and improve-ment to this new field of enterprise—the

western boundary of the Holland Purchase. Mary Taft, the second child of this pio-neer family, was born October, 1794. Her father, at the early age of thirty years, was killed during a terrific thunder, rain and wind storm, while at work in a sugar camp. part of the men ran for the clearing, while he with another man hastily turned over a large trough used to store the sap, and took

refuge underneath. They were found with a large tree fallen over them, crushed to My mother, a short time before her death. speaking of the distance and separation that nioneer life seemed to place between fami-lies of the same household, and with the hope that I should sometime meet with members of her family, however remote the relationship, entered into a detailed account of her family history. Her maternal grand-

father was Job Whipple, of Greenwich, N. Y. He left Cumberland Hill, Rhode Island, on horse-back, in search of land to locate himself and family, in 1780. He came to Albany, and hearing of a large tract of land in Greenwich, on which some improvement had been made, went there and purchased a very valuable tract, lying on both sides of the Batten Kil. Beside a dwelling house in which a store was kept, a dam and saw-mill had been erected. The next year he moved his family on, and commenced the struggle and hardships of pioneer life. There was but one other dwelling beside his own when he arrived. Having been reared in the faith of the Friends, he practiced their principles in his new settlement. For many years this place was known as Whipple City. Job Whipple had four sons and two daughters, one marrying Thaddeus Taft, the other W. J. Marry His sone meetle sided him in

L. Mowry. His sons greatly sided him in his enterprises, and his energy soon drew settlement around him. He built another dam across the Batten Kil, and erected a saw mill, grist mill, and also a wool carding mill. Being a man of great integrity, many differ-ences among his neighbors were referred to him for settlement. He was for many years justice of the peace, holding court in his own house. He established the first public library in that town, and he, with his sonin-law, W. Mowry, erected the first cotton factory in the State of New York, and the first in the country outside of Rhede Island.

Speaking of the great affliction to the young family—the death of her father—(my mother was then but five years old), she said, until then my mother was a stranger to grief and hardship. The parting from home friends was accompanied with the joy of being loved by a kind husband, and the fond hope of many returns to the endeared home circle. Her mother lived on through have escaped—as he must have known he many privations, keeping together her four children, sending the two danghters back to with which he has been visited. The in-whipple City to have better advantages of ducements, therefore, so far as there were school and social life. My mother lived for any, to decide without reference to the a number of years in the family of her unments were all on the Beal side; and as cle, W. L. Mowry. He was sent by the firm, of which he was a member, to England, to bring home all the improvements he could find to aid in the stamping of calicoes. Mr. conscientions.

The Sunday-School Lessen—tomorrow, April 21.

JEREMIAH IN PRISON.

JER. 33: 1-9

Golden Text.—"Call unto me and I vill answer thee, and show they great and mighty thogs, which thou knowest not." —Jer. 33: 3.

Centeal Tette.—The Lord hears and companied by the Cadets of his class, who CENTEAL TECTH. -The Lord hears and companied by the Cadets of his class, who We must contemplate with samess the lessons gained in this family were used in reign of Josiah, for though he was a good and faithful ruler, he was the last of Judah's when again at Palmyra, and also sided in the opening work of manufactories, know-

> -she read medicine with the students of Dr. Robison, of Palmyra, the knowledge of which rendered her greatly useful in her pi-oneer life in the West, which she was soon

to take up.

In the beginning of the year 1826, their minds were turned to the great West, as being open and holding our great inducements to the truly brave and industrious to seek him there at the commencement of this lesson, during the siege of Jerusalem by the Babylonish army, and in the midst of a terrible famine. Jeremiah was a constant thorn in the flesh to the ungodly rulers and the ungodly people of his day. So was John Knox, and so was John Bunyan. So is every faithful consistent Christian. God's promises to Jeremiah when he was in the prison, and when the armies of Babylon were thundering at the gates of Jerusalem, were doubtless beyond his anticlpations. But they were all fulfilled. Let us believe. Nothing is too hard for the Lord. Man's extremity is his opportunity.

—N. Y. Observer.

QUESTIONS.

Interopercorn.—Who was Jeremiah! Where born! In whose reign was he called to the prophetical office! part of the country. Pinks and asters, roses and morning-glories, grew luxuriantly, and my mother's flowers were admired and sought

after by many pioneers for years.

Unpretending in manner, studious in habit, my mother bore no small part in the activity of the early history of Superior. The few days that her body remained with us, after her death, my father very touchingly related to us children anecdotes of her self-sacrificing life while we were too young to realize her activities among the new set-tlers. He said, many and many stormy nights she had left her comfortable bed and house to aid the sick and distressed, and when he would remonstrate she would answer, "I am but in the path of duty." Her knowledge of medicine was for years brought into constant practice, and for miles around her home the sick and distressed received counsel and aid from her hands. She was never idle. For many years, linen and woolen cloth was manufactured in our house, and many a poor family was employed and clad by my father and mother. Three houses on different parts of the farm were always filled with tenants, who in time were enabled to go to land of their own, and their places again filled by houseless, homeless

As before stated, my mother was reared among Orthodox Friends, but coming to this country the Methodist Episcopal ministry made a home for all Christians, and until her death she remained a member of that church. She lived to see the wilderness subdued into gardens of beauty. Never a light-minded or trifling person, she never mingled with festivities—in fact, it seems to me she ever lived in sight of eternal things. She passed away from us December, 1855, living and drive means the conditions. living and dying upon the same farm she had helped to make one of the most pleas-

BEN. Wade's biographer says: In Weshington he kept the plain and simple ways of his early New England life, was singularly temperate in diet, had "early to bed, early to rise," as his motto and practice, and attributed his fine health largely to these wise habits.

THE Hon. Zachariah Chandler, when asked whether he really believed that "Hayes had 185 votes and was elected" when he caused that alarming intelligence to be promulgated by magnetic telegraph, re-plied that he bid, but added that he might have been mistaken, as there is no certainty in anything that Hayes is concerned in. - Washington Post, (Dem.).

MR. JONES, of Nevada, argued that it was no more a redemption of a greenback to give a silver dollar for it, than to give anything else for it. The people wanted to redeem with labor. There were 3,000,000 of men walking about the country to day wait-ing for a chance to redeem greenbacks. They wanted to give a whole day's work for them. He favored a reissue of green-backs, and said that all over the country labor was being crucified, and those who held the evidences of indebtedness were being enriched.

Mr. Cox gave vent to the feelings of nearly every man in congress when he said that the message was "a charge of fraud by a fraud." That language has gone upon the record, and Hayes has not a friend in the house bold enough to move that it be expunged. The truth is that Mr. Hayes is utterly without tact in party manage-ment; and surrounded, as he is, by a cabiment; and surrounded, as he is, by a cabi-net without political prestige, power, ex-perience, ability or principle, destitute of party support in either branch of congress, hated by the men he has snubbed and ig-nored, and despised by the men he has favored, he stands before the country to-day the wretchedest of American presidents. -Detroit Evening Nows.

In regard to Judge Huntington's decision the Pres Press sensibly says: If the Judge who tried the case had been swayed by his surroundings he would have decided in favor of Beal, who had built up, as we have shown heretofore, an exceedingly strong public sentiment in his support, especially in his immediate neighborhood. Had the Judge decided in Beal's favor he would they were not yielded to it is not too much to assume that the judgment, even if by any chance it was wrong, was unprejudiced and

SATURDAY MORNING'S

COMMERCIAL

YPSILANTI, APRIL 20, 1878.

Between the Southern claims and rebel archives the nerves of the Demorracy are badly demoralized.

Blair is keeping Tilden before the people for 1880. He might trust the income tax case to do that.—[Utica withat once, for now, as in ante-bellum days, the Southern Democrats are ab-

The Democratic House which is so eager to satisfy Confederate claims for a fair division of patronage would not be backward in paying any amount of Southern claims. The Solid South must not be offended.

There never was a time when nearly every department of the Governmental service was so crippled by injudicious retrenchmentas now. Even the money order system is in dauger of stoppage, from want of funds to print the blanks used. And there never has been a time when the financial affairs of the House of Representatives were administered at so much cost, and with so much extravagance and profliguey as now.

Everybody has heard the story of the man who went fishing for catfish, and threw back a bas which he caught, with the remark, "When I go tishing for cats I want cats." The Democrats in Congress are about in that predicament. They have been throwing out their investigation dragnet in all directions for Republicans, and every time they haul it they catch a Democrat. Doorkeeper Polk and Glover's expert, Moore, are the last ones caught, and the Democrats in the House are intensely disgusted. When they go fishing for cats they want cats. —Indianapolis Journal.

A sample of the sort of pressure which drove poor Polk into the necessity of asking for an extra appropriation, is furnished by a document addressed to him and signed by the two Senators from Indiana, Voorhees and McDonald. It contained a moving request for the appointment to the The Understanding With Our Doorkeeper's staff of a man who had rendered "very valuable service to the party in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois during the past two years," with the special plea that he be assigned to "as ing with the creditors of the Governremunerative a place as possible." ment that they should be paid only in gold," and that "not the slightest trace of this understood "." Polk would make a valuable contributrace of this understanding" can be tion to political history, as well as doa found. Surely he who believes this noble service for reform, if he would statement must consider it the strangpublish all the letters of this kind he has received.

The New Doorkeeper.

When it became evident that Doorkeeper Polk's civil service system was too heavy a load, even for Democratic shoulders, Gen. Butler proposed as a candidate the name of Brig-Gen. Shields of Missouri. Gen. Shields had written a letter asking for pecuniary assistance; he is a Democrat of undoubted antecedents and of good standing, having recently rendered the party important service by his campaign speeches. His gallant seres in the Mexican war and in the caucus nominated Gen. Charles W. Fields, of the Confederate army, a man educated at West Point, who deserted his post of captain in the army and did his best to destroy the government.

The issue was plainly between these wo men, the Southern element vehemently demanding the election of Fields, and the northern Democrats. as of old, following their lead. Fields was elected in the caucus by a vote of five to one, and in the House by a strict party vote, with the exception of Collins and Cutter, who voted with the Republicans for Gen. Shields.

The Public Debt.

The N. Y. Post has done a good service by showing the progress made in the payment of the public debt. It

says:
"Throwing off odd hundreds of dol-"Throwing off odd hundreds of dol-lars," "which are of no account in dealing with so large sums, the na-tional debt was, on the first of March, 1869, \$2,525,463,600. Eight years later, namely, March 1, 1877, the debt amounted to \$2,088,781,000. The de-crease had been \$436,682,000 in eight years, and the average yearly reduc-tion had been \$54,585,000—still the wing off the odd hundreds of dollars for convenience. In other words we have been paying the enormous expenses of government, paying the interest on this great debt, and at the same time paying off the debt at the rate of \$54,-585,000 a year.

Meantime, the rate of interest habeen lowered on a part of the debt, and the total amount of interest to be paid has been still further diminished by the constant reduction of the prinstartling fact that without any increase whatever in the annual reduction, and samply by paying in each year as much as we have been paying, we shall wholly discharge the debt (which was, on the first of December, 1877 \$2,646,027.065) in a little more than thirty-seven years from the present

legislators to questionable or dishonorable expedients of avoidance or post-ponement, nor keep the public in a chronic state of mistrust. No other observed:

nation is paying, or expecting to pay, debtedness at such a rate; none has such a wealth of natural resources; nonecan look with confidence to so peacful and prosperous a future. Can the croakers take a new tune, or better yet, an intermission—say for four or five years?

What Democratic Power Means.

From The Troy Times.

Ndody, we presume, entertains a doubt that whatever requirements were made by the South would be complied solute masters in their party, and per-mit do revolt from their conclusions to pass anrebuked and unpunished. Not only the \$192,000,000 now demanded for Southern improvements would be insisted upon, but hundreds of millions more. Democratic newspapers at the South do not hesitate to say even now that their section is entitled to all it can get out of the National Treasury, by way of reimbursement for the losses it sustained during the civil war. It behooves the people of the North to take warning in time. Once turn the legislative and executive divisions of the Federal Government over to the Democracy, and there will be no remedy available. The North must then foot the bills of the South on all sorts of accounts, private

Voorhees Promises "Relief" Without Limit.

From his Speech at Terre Haute. Let the Democratic party get into power in both branches of Congress, and you will see bills passed without limitations that will bring substantial relief to the country. The Senate is a Republican body, but on the 4th day of next March, even though you should lose a Democratic Senator in Indiana—it does not depend on that—
the Senate will be Democratic as well
as the House. The die is cast, the
edict has gone forth, that on the 4th of March the Democratic party will take possession without a contingency. Then I will be willing for the party to be tested; then I will be willing for the responsibility to come. Thus far you can form only an imperfect judgment. Thus far you can only say that the Democratic party where it has been trusted has done the best it could. It could not bring relief, for it has not had full power. When we obtain both branches of Congress then we will be ready to meet the full respons bility, and I am not afraid to meet the responsibility.

Creditors.

A correspondent asks what we have to say to the frequent assertions that there has never been an understandest thing in the world that foreigners who so recently bought bonds most eagerly have now made haste to sell them at the rate of \$75,000,000 or more within three months. It is true that the act authorizing the issue of funding bonds names not gold only, but "coin of the present standard value." The silver and the gold dollar were then "coins of the standard value." But no one expected to pay, or to be paid, in anything but gold. The silver dollar the s lar had entirely vanished from the country. All the American silver dollars which had ever been coined, if all could have been brought back from foreign countries, or from melt-ing pots, and gathered up by the Treasury, would not have sufficed to pay one month's interest on the public debt, so that payment of the coupons in silver was well known to be physic recept civil war gave him a claim up | cally impossible. These facts undenion the nation. But the Democrats in ably formed part, and an essential tween the Government and its creditors. But there is far more conclusive proof in the prospectus of each loan, as published by the authorized agents of the Government.

In the prospectus of the 5 per cent. loan, as published in England, bonds were offered for sale by duly authorized bankers, and it was particularly an-nounced that "an officer of the United States Treasury will remain for some time in London to inscribe, free of charge, the bonds into the names of such holders as may desire it." Yet this apparently official announcement described the loan thus: "Principal redeemable at par after 1st of May, 1881 in United States gold coin." Was it conceivable that published an-nouncements made in the very pres-ence of "an officer of the United States Treasury," and stating that he was specially sent to Europe to assist the sale of these bonds, would seem to any-body less than official in character? The 41 per cent. prospectus also an-nounced the presence of the officer of the Treasury, and described the loan thus: "Redeemable in coin of the stendard value of the United States, on said July 14, 1870, (gold coin) with interest in such coin." It is not strange that these words of explanation, "gold coin," were inserted. No officer of the Government then supposed that anybody would ever propose to pay in any other coin. It was known that other coin did not exist, and had never been produced, since the foundation of the Government, in amount sufficient to make a single payment. Not only was there plainly a general under-standing on the part of buyers, but it was fully warranted by declarations published under the eye and with the sanction of officers of the Treasury especially designated to represent this cipal. It ought to be easy, therefore to Government in London. Any con-pay off the debt at a still faster rate trary understanding, prior to 1873, hereafter than heretofore, but it is a would have involved an expectation of payment then physically impossi-ble, and a belief that the cificial specially delegated to represent the United States Treasury in London was deliberately cheating buyers by countenancing false public statements.

It is very strong proof of the exist-ence and nature of the understanding that, notwithstanding all the discussion of the United States loans in for-A debt bearing such a ratio as this to sion of the United States loans in for-the nation's ability to pay, is surely eign journals, a correspondent of The not a matter that need drive our London Economist, after searching.

Our attention has been called to the Our attention has been called to the fact that the Act of Congress authorizing the operation does not specifically men-tion gold as the medium in which the loan is to be redeemed; but it is hardly loan is to be redeemed; but it is hardly likely, considering the present depreciation in the other metal now, and what may be expected of the future, that any other metal will be employed. Moreover, the prospectus in the outset distinctly states that it is redeemable in gold orin, although it might be advisable for the American Government to introduce the word "gold" before "goin of the present word "gold" before "coin of the present standard value," in a short amendment to the act authorizing the refunding of the debt.

Even this journal, which seems to have been the first, in London, at least, to call special attention to the terms of the Act, manifested no doubt as to the intention of the Government. On the contrary, it presumed that any change which might seem necessary to make that intent more plain and certain would be made without hesita-

Moreover, that it is unquestionably was the intent of the Government to pay in gold only, at the time the bonds were issued and sold, is proved by official statements and recommenlations of Secretaries of the Treasury from 1870 to this day, and by Acts of Congress. Mr. Boutwell, in his report of December, 1872, recommended that Congress should "prohibit the coinage of silver in this country." Within a few months Congress did so. If the Government had, prior to that Act, a just and lawful option of pay-ment in either of the two metals, it ment in either of the two metals, it formally abandoned that option and gave notice to the world of its intention to pay gold only. With full warrant, therefore, other Secretaries of the Treasury, whenever called upon, have invariably acted and spoken in the belief that the Government would now cold. Of many contributions ment would pay gold. Of many such declarations it is only needful to quote the latest—that of Secretary Sherman in his letter of June 19, 1877, to Mr. French. Appended thereto was the statement, "This letter was submitted to the Cabinet before it was sent." It is perfectly well known that the 4 per cent bonds could not have been sold had not Mr. Sherman's word's been everywhere accepted as a statement of the truth. He said:

It is not to be anticipated that any future legislation of Congress, or any ac-tion of any department of the Govern-ment, would sauction or tolerate the re-demption of the principal of these bonds, demption of the principal of these bonds, or the payment of the interest thereon, in coin of less value * * * than the coin exacted by the Government in exchange for the same. The essential element of good faith in preserving the equality in value between the coinage in which the Government receives and that in which it pays these bonds will be sacredly observed by the Government and the people of the United States.

When the Secretary of the Treasury makes such a declaration of the intention of the Government, after consult-ing the President and Cabinet, and makes it for the express purpose of enabling the government to sell its bonds, and does in fact thereby secure the sale of \$75,000,000, how can it possibly be claimed that there was not a distinct understanding between those who sold and those who bought the bonds? Yet this letter did but state what was by Congress and by all offi-cers of the Treasury believed and de-clared to be the settled policy of the Government, from the first sale of funding bonds down to the last.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Last of the Six Nations.

There was a council of the Six Nations at Onondaga Castle, last week, and the Indian citizenship bill, recently introduced by Senator Kernan, in the United States Senate, was warmly discussed. A correspondent of The Utica Republican, who sat by the coun-cil fire, writes that the drift of the argument was against any law that would allow or compel them to become draw the protecting arm of the Government and open wide the door to the grasping avarice of the white man. They would have nothing to gain and everything to lose; it would be for their true interest to remain as they are. In the evening the young men enter-tained their guests with a war dance, in which they appeared in full Indian costume and war paint, with toma-hawk and scalping knife; and as the war-whoop rang out from hill to valley it required but a slight stretch of the imagination to take one back to the time when that cry struck terror to every white settler who heard it. Keeping step to their native music, these warriors chanted the prowess and valor of their forefathers, when they were the dominant race; the wrongs which they had endured in following the course which the Great Spirit marked out for them.

Going West.

Boston Balletin.

The emigration to the "Far West" for the past few months has been very heavy and has included an excellent class of people. They are usually thrifty persons who have saved a little property by careful economy, and now buy tracts of Railroad or Government lands, and settle upon them as farm-We do not learn that any large number of New Englanders are among these settlers, but from the large citie of the Middle States, and of what used to be "Out West," the movement is very large. It is the best way of rid-ding our eastern cities of their surplus population, but unfortunately it takes the best class of citizens instead of those whom it would be advantageous to get rid of. It is a good thing for the great West' though, and its prosperity is that of the whole country.

Cost of Ocean Transportation.

Improvements in the capacity of steamships, and in the construction of their machinery, have diminished the cost of carrying cargoes to a greater extent than is commonly supposed. A comparison has been recently made between two Atlantic steamers, one of the year 1840, the other of to-day. The modern steamship carries fifteen times as much freight as the old one did, at nearly twice the speed; the consumption of coal per ton of cargo transported was in 1840 nearly eleven times as great as at present. The re-duction in the price of freight and passage across the Atlantic is scarcely so great as the diminution of cost would seem to justify.

FROM WASHINGTON.

At a subsequent meeting the Secreary of the Treasury, completed his otiations for the placing of \$50,000, 000 41's for resumption purposes. The contract is made with the last syndicate, who take the bonds at par and accrued interest, and 1½ per cent. premium in gold. The syndicate will take ten million of bonds immediately and \$5,000,000 each month for the balance of the year.

The general sentiment at the Republican caucus was in favor of avoiding any division in the party, and the at-titude toward the President was more respectful than any that has been developed at the caucuses which the Republican Senators have held. There will be no outbreak against President Hayes in Congress, but there will be an attempt made to reconcile differences and bring the President and the powerful political mechanisms. powerful political machinery he controls to the work of securing a Republican victory this fall, and a Republican majority in the House of Repre-

The Secretary of the Treasury has been at New York, trying to perfect arrangments with prominent banking arms by which to secure aid in resumption of specie payments. His effort was to sell \$50,000,000 four per cent. bonds for gold at par, allowing the bankers \ of one per cent. commission. After general discussion, which was not favorable to the proposition in regard to the 4 per cent. bonds, Secretary Sherman made an offer to dispose of \$30,000,000 4½ percents., and requested the banks and bankers to submit a proposition to him for the full mit a proposition to him for the full amount or any fractional part thereof. The proposition that the banks should The proposition that the banks should subscribe for the 4 per cents, was voted down. The banks are afraid of an influx of bonds from Europe, and do not wish to risk a loss on bonds they may now buy. If the Secretary will guarantee them protection against loss, the banks are willing to subscribe for the full enough of \$50,000 cells for the full amount of \$50,000,000 41 per cents., or new 5s of '81, at market quotation, crediting the Treasury Depart-ment with their equivalent in gold. A meeting was held of the members

of the late four per cent. syndicate, composed of the First National Bank, August Belmont, representing the Rothschilds, of London, Drexel, Mor-gan & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., and J. W. Seligman & Co., at which it was decided to make a bid for the entire amount offered.

They informed the Secretary that they did not act as a syndicate, but as representatives of banks and banking firms, to render substantial aid to the Government in its efforts to secure

specie payments.
Mr. Sherman said that he felt confident of the ability of the Treasury Department to resume by January 1, if not before that time, if he could secure the sale of \$50,000,000 in bonds, and he claimed that, with the gold now in the Treasury, the amount yet to come, and \$50,000,000 realized from the sale and \$50,000,000 realized from the sale of bonds, as he proposed, he would have nearly \$200,000,000 of gold by January 1, which would render resumption entirely practicable.

The bankers said that they were prepared to make an offer for 4½ per cent., and if it should be accepted.

bonds, and if it should be accepted, tacy would hold themselves ready to onor his drafts forgold upon the issue of bonds in installments of \$5,000,000

per month. The Republican members of Congress held a caucus Wednesday even-ing, and elected a Congressional Re-publican Committee of one from each tate. Representative Jay A. Hubbell is the member for Michigan. Resolu-tions were offered, that the President be urged to rescind his civil service order by which Republican officials are restrained from active participation in politics. The matter was finally reerred to the Committee, with a request that they confer with the President.

At the East, temperance eating houses are doing a good work. Good tea, coffee and eatables are supplied at ow rates. Fighting rum with something better and cheaper, in more attractive places, is found to be quite as effective as making speeches or passing laws.

The exposure in the British House of Commons of the scandals growing out of the sale of church livings has had its effect on the Peers. In the Opper House, the Archbishop of York has carried a motion for the appoint ment of a royal commission "to inquire into the law and existing practice as to the admission to and sale and exchange and resignation of eclesiastical benefices, and to recommend remedies for abuses, if any are found to exist." Recently offers to sell fifty and even a hundred church livings have appeared in a single newspaper.

We shall never again—no, never, so help us scissors, paste-pot and quili!— insert a paragraph stating or aiming to state whence comes the support of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. The last report, given on "the best authority," is now branded by its propagators as apocryphal," and we are told that their daily sustenance is consigned once more to the mysterious ravens."
There let it remain, without further croaking or guessing.

England has already spent £3,500,000 of the £6,000,000 supplementary supolies voted a few weeks ago, in prepar ing the army and navy for war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer therefore desires and proposes to provide more funds by increasing the tax on in-comes, on tobacco and on dogs. Nothing is so costly as war, but war prep-

arations comes next to it. There is a marked similarity between the whitefish or our Western lakes and the ordinary herring. One of each was recently procured of a fish-dealer at Detroit and brought before meeting of the Fish Commissioners of Michigan. The most of the gentle-men present declined to give an opinion on the matter, but two of them finally made an investigation with the microscope and pronounced their decision. They picked out the her-ring and declared that it was the whitefish. The chief distinction is said to be in the shape or the jaws, the fishes having different methods of feeding.

The tomb of Adah Isaac Menken, in Pere la Chaise, Paris, bears her name, age and date of death, and her epitaph, written by herself, is "Thou knowest."

One of the whisky dealers is of the opinion that at the end of two or three years there will be such an accumula-tion of that invigorating cordial on hand in Kentucky, that a whisky panic is inevitable. But, thank good-ness, there is a way to prevent it, and his plan for preventing it is perfectly beautiful, too. It is simply to so re-duce the tax as "to enable whisky to compete with beer as a popular beverage." Says the dealer: "As beer is age." Says the dealer: "As beer is the cheapest drink there is,,—water being fit for navigation and washing purposes only—"the poor men are compelled to drink it, if they must drink at all." And they must drink, of course. And to prevent such a terrible disaster as a "whisky panic," we must reduce the price low enough to enable the poor men to drink the surplus out of the way. Here is a chance plus out of the way. Here is a chance for a realization of the hoodlum's dream of "that hell-roaring old time we shall have when whisky is five cents a drink."

Something About the only Survivor of the Battle of Lake Erie.

[Cleveland Herald.] Shelby, Richland county, has the honor of being the home of a man who as the records of the Pension Office show, is the only man living who was with Commodore Perry when the famous battle of Lake Erie was fought. At this quiet little village the old hero, whose name is John Rice, now nearly eighty-seven years of age, is spending in peace and prosperity the evening of an eventful life. A Herald corres-pondent furnishes the following sketch of the old soldier's life, gathered from

Mr. Rice's own lips:—

John Rice was born August 22d,
1791, in a small town in the interior of Pennsylvania, where he received the usual education of the farmer boy of that period. At a time when the Western army was smarting under the shame and disgrace of Hull's sur-render at Detroit, he enlisted at Lewiston, Pa., in Captain Rogers' company of volunteers, and shortly after took up a line of march for Erie, where they arrived April 221, 1813. Commoder dore Perry was there at the time with the Lawrence and Niagara getting ready to beard the British Ion, and Mr. Rice accepted an offer of \$25 for a three months cruise. After the time had expired he was transferred with several of his companion to the schooner Scorpion, Capt. Christ, Champlin, of Carlisle, Pa. It was in this that he participated in the engagement. In several importantinstances his story materially differs from ac-cepted authority on the subject. hen Perry left the ill faied Lawrence in his little boat he was rowel by only two men, Jacob Tool and Aleck Net-lan, who were the only prisons in the boat beside himself, the Scorpion escorting them to the Niagra. Mr. Rice was an eye witness to the scene of that shot that crashed through Perry's boat, and saw him jesk off his coat and stuff it into the hot to keep it from sinking. In the terrible linepiercing charge, which occurred shortly after. on the front of the enemy's
ships, that gained the day, the Scorpion did noble work with her deeksweeping broadsides, and Mr. Rice
stood up manfully with the rest of the
heroic crew. Soon after the battle he
was sayin transferred to thelend force. was again transferred to theland force, and was in the battle of the Themes. He avers that he saw Tecunseh shot by Colorel Johnson in the thickest of the fight. Colonel Johnson's horse having been shot under him, Teenm-seh rushed toward him with uplifted tomahawk, but was inmediately stricken down by a bullet from Johnson's pistol.

The Savior

There lives, at this time in Judea a man of a singular virtue, whose name is Jesus Christ, whom the barbarians love and adore him, as the offspring of the immortal God. He calls back the dead from their grave, and heals all sorts of diseases with word or a touch. He is a tall mm, and well shaped; of an amicable and reverend aspect; his hair of a cobr that can hardly be matched, falling into grace ful curls, waving about and agreeably couching upon his shoulders, parted on the crown of the head running as a stream to the front after the fashion of the Nazaries, his fore-head large and imposing, his cheeks without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a lovely red; his note and mouth formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard thick, and a color suitable to his hair, reaching below his chin, and parting in the middle like a fork his eyes bright blue, clear and serene look innocent, dignified, manly and mature; in proportion of body, most perfect and captivating; his hands and arms most delectable to behold. He rebukes with majesty; counsels with mildness, his whole address, whether in word or deed, being eloquent and grave. No man has seen him laugh, yet his manners are exceedingly please ant; but he has wept frequently in the presence of men. He is temperate, modest and wise, a man, for his extraordinary beauty and divine perfec-tions, surpassing the children of men in every sense.—Description of Jesus by Publius Lentulus, President of Judea in the reign of Tiberius Casar.

IDEALIZING WORK.-Most folk, you find out when you know them well, have their little illusions; it is getting near the end when the cart jolts along the rough highway, its sorry move-ments being unrelieved by such quasi springs. You may remember how Nathaniel Hawthorne idealized country work of the least attractive character. He joined himself to that strange company of mortals, each with a bee in his bonnet, who lived in common at a certain farm; and thought to com-bine intellectual elevation and moral bettering with rough outdoor labor. They gave Hawthorne hard work, and unpleasant. Day after day, week after week, his occupation was to fill dungcarts from an infragrant heap of gigan tic extent, whose constituent elements may be imagined without fuller specification. But in his diary, daily, Hawthorne recorded how he had worked all day in The Gold Mine. It was not a nice place project to a roct. was not a nice place, unless to a poet of powerful imagination. But as, standing in indescribable filth, he cast up successive shovelfuls into the cart he was loading, with every sense offended, he pictured out the beautiful

green expanse which the Spring-time green expanse which the Spring-time would bring forth from the brown fields he was enriching, and the attum gold, the ripened grain. The illusion in due time tailed; the prosaic fact killed out the poetical ideal; and Hawthorne, brought to think of matters in general pretty nearly as people in general do was brought to the conin general do, was brought to the conviction that when working in the gold mine he had merely been making a fool of himself. That is not the work for an educated man to do, so long as he can get some one else to do it for him. And a thousand men could readily be found who could fill dung-carts skillfully and speedily, for one man who could write a "Twice-told Tale."—Praser's Magazine.

How the Turk May Leave Europe.

The attraction to the soil once ended,

the Asiatic moves even more easily

the Asiatic moves even more easily than the European. He has no feeing about his "country" in the English sense: indeed, in many languages he cannot express the idea. He is not afraid to go far, if he has not to cross the sea, for once uprooted, distance the sea, for once uprooted, distance to him. He makes little difference to him. He has no furniture to carry, for, except a carpet and a few brass pans, he uses none. He has no trouble about meals, for he is content with parched grain, which his wife can cook anywhere, cr dried dates, or dried flesh, or anything attainable which will keep. He is on a march, careless where he sleeps, provided his family are round him, -in a stable, under a porch, or in the open air—he never changes his clothes at night, and he is profoundly indifferent to everything that the Western man understands by "comfort." If he has time, he takes his cattle with him, if not, he abandons them or sells them for any sum procurable, turns every-thing possible into money, and with all his possession on his back, or in a cart, marches on, perfectly secure of the favor of God, to the destination which, sometimes from a tradition as old as his own family, he has fixed in his own mind, with a certain stoicism and even a nobility of resignation which it is impossible not to admire. If the English had it progress would cease, but so also would discontent. Movements of this kind have repeated within the past centre. ly been reported within the past cenury in Turkey, in Persia, and even in India, where occasionally a huge wave of population breaks out of or into ome misgoverned or well-governed native state. The losses in every such movement are frightful, but the Asiat-ic is careless of statistics, and thinks of the deaths only as calamitous incidents of the route, no more to be lamented than any others which it may piesse Providence to send. It is quite possible that an impulse of this kind may strike the European Mussui-men, who as an ascendant caste will sorely chafe under the victory of the Christians, and that within ten years they will have silently glided away, as they have within the last quarter of a century out of Roumania and Servia.

—Speciator.

AMERICANISMS -Notion, in the sense of small trifling wares, is prob-ably the word which of all American-isms is regarded as the most absolutey American, both in origin and usage. "Yankee notions" is a phrase known the world over. But so grave and didactic a poet as Young, than whom none could be less American, used it nearly 150 years ago exactly in the sense in which it is now used in New Engisad:

"And other words send odors, asnoe and song, And robes, and sotions framed in foreign looms. (Night Thoughts. Aight IL)

Guess, in the sense of believe, suppose, think, which is regarded almost as the Yankee shibboleth, is used exactly in that sense by Wycliffe, by one of his followers, (name unknown,) by Chancer, by Bishop Jewell, in an old north of England or Lowland Scotch ballad, in the "Mirror for Magistrates," (1587,) by Bishop Hale (1599,) by John Lock, twice, and by one of the personages in Authony Trollope's Orley Farm. Doubtleess many other examples from standard English authors might be produced, and I am sure that I have memorandums of others, but they are not at hand. These are, however, quite enough to show that this so called Americanism is not American in any proper sense of the word. Fall, for Autamn, which has been regarded almost as absolutely American as guess and notion, is used by Dr. Cains (1552,) by Vaughn, (1624,) by Gilbert White repeatedly in his Natural History of Selborno, (1771, 1775.) and by Froude in his History of England, (vol., vi., chap. xxi.) With what semblance of propriety is a word which was in use in England at least two generations before the sailing of the Mayflower, and which has continned in use there until now by authors of repute, called an Americanism? And our very "Indian Summer" which so many of us regard as peculiar to our country, is known in Europe, and is mentioned under various names from the time of the Greek poets to the present day.—Richard Grant White in Atlantic Magazine.

How is this? Has the "down East" ceased to be distinctively the land of steady habits? We are moved to make the inquiry on observing a statement in the Lewiston (Me.) Journal that there were over five hundred divorces "one to every twelve marriages, in the Pine Tree State during the past year. Think of i!! One thousand souls which erst did have but a single thought, and that a thought of Love; which swore at the altar, and as the brides' cakes were cut, to have no friends that were not Lovers; to have no ambition but to excel them all in Love; to read no books that were not tales of Love, one thousand souls with such a record have gone clean back upon their fond vows and are now living either all alone, each by his or her respective sad, misanthropic self, or with affinities that do not answer to the names that went upon the mar-riage register. We wouldn't have be-lieved it of Maine. Where's Neal Dow? Why does he not amend and enlarge his prohibitory law so that it shall put a stop to divorcing as well as drinking?

"What's the matter with your eye. Tommy?" "Oh! it's only been going through an operation at the hands of a knockulist; that's all."

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Regents of the State University met on Wednesday with a full Board. The degree of D. D. S. was conferred up-on the graduating class of the Dental De-partment.

partment.
At Thursday's meeting, the resignation of Hon. W. L. Webber as counsel for the University was accepted. Differences had arisen between him and the other counsel in the case, Mr. Granger claiming that Mr. Webber's proposed course of action would result in loss to the University funds.

versity funds.

The Maltz resolutions, to remit the judgment against Rose and reinstate him in position, came up, and Regent Mc-Cutcheon, who was absent at the meeting when they were presented, stated that upon his recent careful investigation he could not say that he believed Rose inno-cent, and could not vote for Maltz' resolution. The conflict between his sympathy and his duty had been a hard one but he felt that he had decided aright. He would not vote to reinstate either

The Maltz resolutions were withdrawn

by the mover.

Regent Rynd then read a communication from Rice A. Beal and J. B. Steere, offering to transfer an undivided one-half offering to transfer an undivided one-half interest in the Beal-Steere collection to the Regents of the University in full liquidation of the decree recently rendered against Preston B. Rose and his sureties, which half they valued at \$10,000. Some of the Regents objected to the State acquiring an undivided interest.

Messrs. Beal and Steere then submitted a further proposition as to the terms on which they would sell their interest.

ted a further proposition as to the terms on which they would sell their interest in the other half. This interest they would transfer to the University for \$10,-000, any time within two years; or they would permit experts to appraise the value of the collection and abide by their decision; or they would consent to an equal division of the property.

Regent Maltz moved the proposition be accepted, and that Preston B. Rose be reinstated in his former position in the themical laboratory as Assistant Professor, his duties to commence at the fiscal year, July 1st, 1878, at a salary same as heretofore.

year, July heretofore.

Regent Grant offered as a substitute for the last motion a preamble and resolution to the effect that the interests of the University demand that neither Dr. Douglas nor Dr. Rose be reinstated in their professorship, and that all agitation of the question be stopped.

of the question be stopped.

The substitute was voted on and lost by a tie vote, as follows:
Yeas—Regents E. C. Walker, Grant, Cutcheon, S. S. Walker.
Nays—Regents Rynd, Climie, Maltz, Duffield

Regent Maltz' resolution was then lost

by the same vote.

Regent Duffield then moved that the

whole difficulty be referred to the next Legislature for advice and action. Lost Prof. Steere made a statement showing the value of his collection to have been

estimated at \$20,000 or \$25,000.

The degree of M. D. was conferred upon the graduates of the Department of Medi-cine and Surgery at the recent com-

At the Friday meeting a statement was read by Regent Cutcheon, showing that the chemical laboratory, although more extensive, was conducted at less expense

Regent Cutcheon said that within the past ten days or so he had taken pains to inform himself more fully han ever before on the merits of the question, and had accordingly read through carefully the reports of the several investigating committees. A very erroneous impression prevails that

there was a conspiracy to ruin Dr. Rose. There is no evidence of it in any of the reports, and no evidence anywhere that any intentional injus-tice had been done him. Mr. Cutcheon criticised the report of the legislative ommittee as lacking in judicial char-There were no cross-examinaions allowed, such as are permitted in the courts, and which are so neces-sary to the sifting of truth from falsehood. He also criticised Senator Christiancy for saying that where was no forgery by Rose there was no defalcation, when as a matter of fact \$2,000 of the deficit is due to what is called "stubless accounts," where there could not be any forgery of red lines, initial D.'s or anything else. The speaker defended Judge Huntington from some of the newspaper charges against him but record nere was no forgery by Rose there

out all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof a provision authorizing the President to place on the retired list of the army a large number of officers named, with the full rank held by them when mustered out of the service. Among those named are Generals U.S. Grant, John A. Dix, George B. McClellan, N. P. Banks, B. F. Butler, A. E. Burnside, John A. Logan, Carl Schurz, A. Pleasanton, James Shields, J. A. Garfield, Charles Devens, J. D. Cox, and some 15 or 18 other well known officers in the late war; referred to the Commitin the late war; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Consideration was resumed of the bill to repeal the bankrupt law, and Mr.

McCreery (Dem., Ky) spoke in favor of reneal paper charges against him, but regret-ted that he had not called some eminent circuit judge of the State to preside in his stead during the trial of the chancery suit. He related an interview which he had with Senator Christiancy at Lansing before the departure of the Senator for Washington, repeal.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 37 to 6. The following is the text of the he point of the interview being an emphatic expression by the Senator of his confidence in the honesty and fairness of Judge Huntington. Mr. Cutcheon also read a note from the Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop, of Detroit, to the effect that the plaintiff cannot withdraw from a chancery suit with-but the consent of all parties to the suit, and hence that the board could not have ordered the dismissal of the

ait against Rose, as supposed. Regent Cutcheon said he could see no objection to accepting the proposi-tion relative to the Beal-Steere collecon. It was, in his opinion, an adeuate consideration for the award un-er the decree, but to dismiss the suit ithout consideration would be wholly nwarrantable. As to the accom-anying proposition to reinstate Rose, A motion to reconsider was entered.

In the House, the resolution of the Maryland Legislature reopening the Presidential question, was presented, and a lively debate as to whether the resolution should be received at this time. During the debate the lour arrived at which District of Columbia business took precedence, and the Maryland resolution want over without action. of it would only end the matter for ever, he thought he would waive all objections, and vote for it. But, upon is honor as a man and conscience as

Regent, he could not say that he be-leved Rose entirely innocent. No one and a warmer sympathy for a poor nan and a brave soldier than himself, out his sympathies on Rose's honesty services in the army have nothing do in the case. It is simply a ques-on of what is best for the University, nd while his heart bled for the conition of Rose's family, he could not see his way clear to vote for Rose's estoration to his old place in the Iniversity. He was well aware that we was calling down upon himself the

mended by substituting the name of he Hon. J. I. Ramsdell, of Traverse lity, and in that form was adopted, all out one of the regents voting aye. The board then went into executive ession, and at noon adjourned sine die. The Executive Committee had a meet-

The Executive Committee had a meet-

ng and agreed to meet a week or so be-ore the June meeting, first, to thorough-

y revise the rules and by-laws of the coard, and, second, to agree upon a scale of reduction of professors' salaries.

o be popular.

Louisiana. vere censure of friends all over the ternal revenue not in office what amount has been settled by comprenise, etc. tate, but it is better to be right than A motion was made that the resigna-ion of Mr. Webber as solicitor of the loard be received and that the Hon. Austin Blair be appointed in his place as ole counsel of the board. After some iscussion this motion was lost by a vote of three to five. The motion was then

After discussion the resolution of Mr. Howe was adopted, and the resolution of Mr. Davis was also adopted as a separate

went over without action.

proposition.

The bill came up to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph

in regard to Judge Whitaker of

National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company.

Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. 7.) submitted an amendment providing hat the road should not have the right o' way through any Indian land. Agreed to. The bill was then passed, yeas 39, rays 9.

The House discussed the Pacific Railroad funding bill and the Post Office appropriation bill; and at an evening session passed about thirty pension bills.

The greatest truths are he simplest;

so are the greatest men.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Committee on Finance will also

system of keeping the University accounts, and, second, to discover, if possible, the exact whereabouts of Treasurer Wheeler's official bonds.

CONGRESS.

April 10.—In the Senate, bills were passed for the relief of Jno. W. Douglass of Pa., and John C. McBurney, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Georgia.

The Senate discussed the bankrupt act and then went into executive session.

The House went into committee of the

whole, on the Pension Appropriation

000 annually.

The bill was further discussed, (Mr. Hewitt, Dem., N. Y., defending it,) with-

April 11—In the Senate, the resolutions passed by the Maryland legislature, relative to the electoral commission and its action, were presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee. In presenting them Mr. Dennis (Dem., Md.) strongly opposed them. The enlistment of colored men into the army and navy; the bankrupt repeal bill and the famine in China, were considered without exting.

were considered without action.

The Deficiency appropriation bill was then taken up. Amendments were adopted increasing the amount for the Internal Revenue Bureau from \$40,000 to

\$100,000; authoring the Secretary of the Treasury to advance \$75,000 for the support of schools of the District of Columbia.

The Honse adopted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the alleged violation of the personal liberty of Benj. Noyes, a citizen

The peasion appropriation bill was amended by increasing the amount appropriated for carrying the bill into effect from \$96,000 to \$130,000, by striking out the section which changes the mode of paying reprises and increasing increasing the section.

Union soldiers.

April 12.—The Senate was not in session. The House passed the bill restoring George A. Armes to his rank in the

army; authorizing the Secretary of War to relinquish portions of the Fort Hart-stuff reservation in Nebraska to home-stead and pre-emption settlers; and went into committee of the whole on the pri-

was discussed.

April 15.—Mr. Sargent (Rep., Cal.) submitted an amendment to the House bill to place the name of James Shields on the retired list of the army, with the rank of Brigadier General, so as to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof a provision, authorize

The bill then passed.

of Connecticut.

meet some time before the June meeting of the board. first, to devise some new Russian troops are moving into Rou-Turkey finds that whichever cause she espouses it brings her trouble.

> Gortschakoff's circular to the ambassa-dors, accompanying his reply to Lord Salisbury's circular, regrets that the lat-ter, besides criticising the treaty of San Stefano, did not say what the British Goyernment desires. He believes that it Lord Salisbury will make known their wishes a better understanding of the sit-lation may be reached. As to congress. uation may be reached. As to a congress, the circular says: "Russia can only reiterate the declaration that each power, Russia included, should have full liberty of appreciation and of action."

invitation to formulate counter proposals. That question must be settled by the powers jointly.

bill.

The bill appropriates \$29,286,574, and provides that after July 1st, 1878, pensions shall be paid by the Treasurer of the United States under the direction of the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Interior. The items of appropriation are as follows: For army invalids, \$13,500,000; for widows and minors, \$1',830,000; for survivors of the war of 1812, \$1,332,000; for the widows of soldiers of the war of Gortschakoff's circular says nothing about accepting England's conditions for going to the congress. Without some such concession on the part of Russia no step can be taken towards a peaceful set-

for the widows of the war of 1812, \$1,332,000; for the widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, \$1,247,974; for fees of examining surgeons, \$1,000; for carry; 1g out the provisions of the act, \$96,000.

Mr. Smith, [Rep., Ga.] explained that the bill, by abolishing the pension agencies of the government, would save \$200, 000 annually.

A telegraph cable has been laid through the Dardenelles to Cartel, affording direct communication with Europe without

Russian troops are pouring into Rou-

church the Patriarch would declare Rus-

Should Russia recognize the Bulgarian church the Patriarch would declare Russia schismatic.

The scenes at Lord Leitrim's funeral in Dublin were very violent and disgraceful. The mob that gathered in front of the church endeavored to capture the hearse, declaring their intention to drag out the corpse. They vituperated the late Earl as "Old ruffian," and "heretic." They also climbed the wall of the church yard, hustled the mourners and cheered, yelled and hissed during the reading of the service. Several mourners were roughly handled while endeavoring to make their way into the church yard. All of them had to pass out by an unifrequented way in the rear of the church to escape violence. Fifty constables were present, but were wholly insufficient to cope with the mob, many of whom were drunk.

A special from Paris says that the prices of lockning and all the preservices.

The New York and Chicago banks are beginning to pay out gold without premium—in other words specie payments are resumed, gold being quoted at 1 of 1 per cent. premium.

The U.S. Government has recognized the Diaz government of Mexico. Dr. Mary Walker is lying at the point of death in a Washington hospital.

was discussed.

Mr. Goode (Dem., Va.) and Mr. Loring (Rep., Mass.) advocating it and Mr. Townsend [Rep., N. Y.,] making a length speech against it.

The Senate amendments to the General Deficiency appropriation bill and the Senate amendments to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was non-concurred in. The relations between Austria and Russia have assumed a more conciliatory

ford and Cambridge crews took place on the River Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, four miles and two furlongs, and resulted in an easy victory for the Oxford crew, making 18 victories for Oxford. Cambridge has been successful in 16 reces.

but both powers continue their prepara-

A dispatch from Volo says that the Cirand 900 persons of all ages and sexes at Palatisa.

and 17,000 at Gallipoli, and would resent any attempt to enter the capital, but the attitude of the government is expectant, and the present disposition is to abide by the treaty of San Stefano and observe neutrality, defending it, if menaced.

The Beecher Scandal Again.

The following letter is published:

The bill was then passed by a vote of 37 to 6. The following is the text of the bill as it passed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled; That the bankrupt law, approved March 2, 1867, and all acts in amendment or supplementary thereto, or in explanation thereof, be, and the same are hereby repealed. Provided, however, that such repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted and pending in any court prior to the day when the act shall take effect; but as to all such pending cases, and all future proceedings therein, the act hereby repealed shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of in the same manner as if said acts had not been repealed.

The Senate bill authorizing the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from Bismarck to the Black hills was passed. The bill gives the right of way through the public lands. Several amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

A motion to reconsider was entered.

In the House, the resolution of the four years had become intolerable to me. That statement I now solemnly reaffirm and leave the truth with God. reaffirm and leave the truth with God, to whom, also, I commit myself, my children, and all who must suffer. I know full well the explanations that will be sought by many for this acknowledgement—a desire to return to my husband, insanity, malice, everything save the true and only one, my quick and conscience and the sense of quickened conscience and the sense of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all the complications of these years you have been my confidential friend, and therefore I address this letter to you, authorizing and re-

> Brooklyn, April 12, 1878. The New York Tribune telegraphed

April 16.—Mr. Howe mide a speech in the Senate, supplementary to his late speech criticising the President's policy, and in advocacy of his resolution calling upon the President for ceitain information. The testimony to her own innocence and to mine which for four years she had made to hundreds, in private and Mr. Davis [Dem., Va.,] submitted a substitute calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to balances due from the collectors of inthe allegations now made in contradiction of her uniform, solemn and unvarying statements hitherto made, I utterly deny. I declare her to be in-

nocent of the great transgression. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Various theories are afloat respecting the matter, but the confession and denial are the most prominent statements yet made. It is claimed that Tilton is to be reconciled to his wife, and upon this condition of confession.

Mr. Kimball has helped in a few months to raise \$1,500,000 for the payment of church debts.

The holidays have passed and so have a goodly stock of Old stand of H. A. Weeks & Co.

> Groceries. Glassware.

are the Best in the Market.

ery Wagon, and deliver our goods at all times of

Cheap Boots!

I have 300 pairs of Boots I tion Department I do not mean want to sell to be excelled. I begin the

CHEAP FOR CASH.

STOGA BOOTS,

CALF BOOTS,

PEGGED and HAND

Boots.

Every man or boy who wants to get pair of GOOD BOOTS CHEAP. will do well to call and see the Boots and

THE PRICES

Shoe Store in the Arcade Block, Ypsilanti.

JOHN BOYCE.

April 6, 1878.

ONCE AGAIN

useful presents. But my

shelves are being refilled with

In the Drug and Prescrip-

new year cheered by the pros-

pect of an increased trade in

FRED W. JOHNSON.

HURON STREET.

every line of my business.

a large stock of

We say to the citizens of Ypsilanti and Vicinity, that to meet the requirements of the Spring Trade we have opened a much lar-

DRY GOODS!

And at lower prices than we have ever shown, such as

ALPACAS,

MOHAIRS,

BRILLIANTINES, and CASHMERES.

Also our White Goods Department

JACONETS, VICTORIAS, SWISS RAINSOOKS, PIQUES, LINENS, NAPKINS, AND DAMASKS.

Our line of Notions, Ribbons, Ties, Laces, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, and Rushes are of the latest styles and designs. If you want anything in the line of

CLOTHES AND CLOTHING

It will pay to give us a call as we have added largely to our stock.

OUR ONE DOLLAR

CORSET

Cannot be beaten.

And for a One Dollar Kid Glove it will pay to give us a call. We also have a job lot of

KID GLOVES

Which we shall sell for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS. Come early and those that come early are first served.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

Easterly Leonard

Headquarters for the Grocery Trade

Crockery,

The Women say our TEAS

We Pay the Highest Market This book contains more information than do the \$1.50 and \$2.00 cook books, besides possessing the important advantage over all others of being Practical Experiences of Practical "Home" Keepers.

Ten thousand copies were ordered before one copy came from the bindery. We have exclusive control of the book in this county, and it can be obtained only through this office.

N.B.-Wekeep a Deliv-

EASTERLY & LEONARD, South side Congress Street,

Second Store from Washington St.

KIP BOOTS,

THE

DRUGS,

MEDICINES. STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS.

Everything in the Drug line I will sell at the VERY LOWEST Cash

PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled, with accuracy, at all times, day and night.

Finest Brand of CIGARS. FRED F. INGRAM,

Opp. Depot.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, JOHN HANNAS, being a blacksmith by trade, had often feit the want of some means whereby I could soften IRON at the forge, so that I could work it at a better advantage. This induced me to make many experiments with different substances which offered

experiments with different substances which offered the best prospects of success. It was on one of these occasions that I discovered the wonderful effects of Electro Silicon upon the Human System.

I had a defect in three of my fingers, which were bent or shut up in my hand in such a manner by the contraction of the cords, that they were very troublesome to me in my daily avocation. I could not handle my tools as I wished, and often thought that I would have my fingers cut off to get them out of the way. I had used every thing that offered any hope of relief, but all to no effect. Well, I say, I was working with Electro Silicon at the forge, and of course could not prevent its coming in contact with my hands.

my hands.
I took no notice of the effect it had produced, until

my hands.

I took no notice of the effect it had preduced, until one day wishing to use a heavy hammer, I grasped it with my crooked hand, and much to my surprise I found my crooked hingers straighten out, and I had as much use of them as ever. I could hardly believe my eyes. I showed my hand to my wife and family, and a general rejoicing was the result.

I had a neighbor living about a mile from my shop who had a tame knee, caused by the cords being contracted by rheumatism. I sent him a bottle of Electro Silicon Liniment, and told him to use it thoroughly. He did so, and at the end of three months he was able to throw away his cane and walk to my shop apparently as well as ever. It had worked as it did in my case, producing a perfect cure. I gave it to others of my neighbors and friends (for miles around) who were suffering from swelled limbs, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, burns, etc., all of which it cured without any trouble. Finding that the Electro Silicon Liniment would penetrate the skin of man further than any other substance, it occurred to me that it must be good for the horse, and it has proved itself one of the very best applications in all external diseases occurring in that noble animal.

Prepared by the Electro Silicon Liniment Company, office 76, William street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle, Farrand, Williams & Co., Agents, Detroit Mich. J. S. Burdsall & Co., Agents, Cincunnati, Ohio. W. H. Greeg & Co., Agents, Elmira, N. Y. Fullen & Fuller, Agents, Chicago, Ili. 732-1y

A SPLENDID PREMIUM

To all PAID-UP Subscribers to the

Ypsilanti Commercial

For Vol. 15, ending March 1st, '79

to the Chicago "Tribune."

This book contains more information than

A copy of this valuable book will be Presented to Every Subscriber to the

Ypsilanti "COMMERCIAL," For the volume ending March 1st, 1879.

This is the choicest premium ever given to newspaper subscribers—something of real and practical value. The ladies will be delighted with it. Make up your subscriptions now. If your neighbors don't take the COMMERCIAL, tell them of this offer. They all want the paper and the book. You get the largest and best newspaper in the county, and a capital, practical, useful book of 160 pages, for the price of the former.

mer.
For the amount of reading matter, the Commercial doubles any other paper in the county, and it is the cheapest; only \$2.00

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G.B. MASON,

Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs,

School, Miscellaneous, and Blank Books. TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES.

AND THE BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish BOARD BY THE DAY OR MEAL, at the very lowest rates possible. I have fitted up ooms in the Van Tuyl block, Huron street, psilanti, and would respectfully solicit a are of public patronage.

Single Meals, 25 Cents.

OYSTERS served in any style desired, . all hours. A variety of refreshments always on hand. Desiring the custom of all, it shall be my care that the accommodations of my restaurant shall be second to none in the city.

117

E. H. JACKSON.

Get Your Meals, when in Detroit, at the

NATIONAL EMPERANCE DINING ROOMS

126 Jefferson Ave., Where you can get First-class Meals served in Good Style at Low Rates. Single Meals, 30 Cents. Four Meal Ticket, \$1.00

Day Board, \$3,50. Private entrance and dining room for Ladies FRESH OYSTERS Received Daily, and served up in every style. Raw, 20c. Fries, 25c. Stews, 25c.



GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

HOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Erupions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEM-ISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a Wings of the control of and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SUL-PHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which in addi-tion to its purifying effects, remedies and PRE-VENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair. Physicians speak of it in high terms. Prices-25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per

N.B.—Sent by Mail, Prepaid, on receipt of price, and 5 cents extra for each Cake. "HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"

Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and \$1.20.

Black or Brown, 50 Cents. C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

Gortschakoff's circular to the ambassa-

A dispatch from London says: The ultimate effect of Gortschakoff's circular is not reassuring. It is pointed out here that the government cannot accept the

tlement.
The Turkish authortties at Tenedos request instructions from the Porte in view of the disembarkation of the British marines to guard the depot of war material on the island.

passing through the Russian stations.

mania.

The Greeks demand that the Greek Patriarch shall summon the Russian Government to declare itself on the question of the Greeo-Bulgarian schism. Should Russia recognize the Bulgarian should the Patriarch would declare Russians.

A special from Paris says that the prices of lodging and all the necessaries of life will be largely advanced during the exposition. The proprietors of furnished apartments already make extravagant demands. Hotels and restaurants will advance prices largely.

the section which changes the mode of paying pensions, and inserting in lieu thereof a provision fixing the salary of pension agents at \$4,000, and allowing them fees for vouchers and actual expenses for rent, and the bill passed. A resolution was adopted that from and after July 1878, the offices of pension agents shall be filled by wounded or disabled Union soldiers. The newly appointed Governor of Dakota, Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan, arrived at Yankton Thursday night, and was installed, Chief Justice Shannon administering the oath.

tendency.
The thirty-fifth race between the Ox-

Amicable dispatches have passed be-tween the Russian and English Cabinets,

cassians and other irregulars, under Assaf Pasha, have massacred between 800 Constantinople advices say that the Turks have 70,000 men around the city

Mr. Ira B. Wheeler: MY DEAR SIR:—A few weeks since after long months of mental anguish, I told, as you know, a few friends whom I had bitterly deceived, that the charge brought by my husband of adultery between myself and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was true, and that the lie I had lived so well the last four years had become intolerable to

questing you to secure its publication.
ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

The New York Tribune telegraphed Beecher a copy of the letter, and received the following dispatch in reply from Mr. Beecher:

WAVERLY, N. Y., April 15, 1878.

To Editor of New York Tribune:

I confront Mrs. Tilton's confession with an explicit and absolute denial.

The testimony to her care innocence.

On the other hand, it is denied that there is any arrangement for the re-union of the Tilton family.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right-To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, April 20, 1878.

THE COMMERCIAL has always avoided the publication of sensational matters, calculated to corrupt the youth. If there be any pecuniary loss in adopting such a course it cheerfully accepts it. A newspaper that administers to the pruriant tastes of the depraved or upholds, and fosters demoralizing practices, any form of wrong doing, is the scavenger of community.

It is impolitic to reinstate Douglas or Rose. If any parties believe Rose is innocent, we do not say he is not, let them provide a good position for him. If any believe Douglas is innocent, we do not say he is, let them reward him in some other way. But don't make a precedent in overturning law and order, that will prove a plague, perhaps to the very children of the parties who now are attempting to subserve personal ends by subverting and deriding the channels of justice. It is not now Douglas or Rose. The matter has assumed a broader and a deeper meaning, involving the perpetuation of law and justice, or their dethronement to assuage personal

Notwithstanding the assertion of the

Sentinel to the contrary, the files of the COMMERCIAL years back show repeated warnings to our young men to keep away from the saloons, gambling, and the kindred vices, billiards, cards, etc. And our warning was largely heeded. There was little difficulty in keeping away the sons of our well trained families from such places. When however these vices are presented to us under the patronage and high sounding title of "reform" it is a horse of another color. Parents find a more seductive and subtle influence to contend against, vices presented to their boys under false colors. Habits of idleness, of gambling formed in the name of a holy cause—the devil in the form of an angel of light-and thus the more easily and surely initiated into habits that sooner or later will lead to the saloon, to drink, into sin and shame, and down to hell. It was this feature that as a parent, thoroughly alarmed us at the first, and we have seen no reason, no argument to dispel our fears. We say fearlessly as a parent, a citizen, that the man or woman, who would under the guise of reform, impose such a sin cursed feature, is our enemy, an enemy of community, of public morals. Oh, for the RACE OF MEN who "dare to do right." Would Heaven we could see in our midst the Pauls, the Luthers, the John Knoxes, the Wesleys, the Edwards, the Elder Beechers, the Williams, the Kneelands, and Knapps, who dare stand up as men and say that by our silent consent no such institution shall exist to ruin our boys, the rising generation of this community, in the name of reform, and plead for a genuine reform that shall ennoble and elevate our youth as well as save the drunkard from his impending doom. No Christian man or woman can with a good conscience invest his money in such a demoralizing concern.

Behold the beauties of demonetization of Trade one wholesale merchant stated that metal within ten years to pay off the holders he had been obliged to buy an additional of all of our six and five per cent. obligahe had been obliged to buy an additional of all of our six and five per cent. obliga-wagon to carry around the silver which he used in his payments."

effect that when the silver dollar was with-drawn from circulation no sound of warning was given to the American people.

Church and state are supposed to be divorced in this country, and in most of the states they are. But the Democrats have found it necessary to make an exception in their trade for the Catholic vote of New York. The Catholics have many benevolent institutions, and they are the means of doing a great deal of good but they are conducted under the care of the church and hence should not be ailled with the civil government. But they are, because Tam-many is strong enough to vote vast sums for

It seems as though common decency should deter the hard-money orators and editors from saying and writing any more, at present, about "better times" having come, or being likely to come, under the prevailing financial policy. This string has been harped on until it is worn very thin. More than a year ago the tools of the Money Power told the people that after the Presidential election, if Mr. So-and-So were elected, there would be a general revival of business. This was presented as an argument in favor of the particular candidate for President whom the particular person wielding the argument desired to see elect-ed. Thousands of workingmen voted for Hayes, or Tilden, as the case might be, under the delusive hope that they were voting for "better times.

THE work of reconciliation goes bravely on in South Carolina. Gov. Hampton, when called upon by the U. S. officials the other day, in reference to a recent scrimmage between revenue officers and some South Carolina militia, produced written accounts of the affair furuished him to shoulder the blame upon the revenue officers; and when it was demonstrated to him that such accounts were false, his "chivalry arose to the height of denouncing the reve nue officers as low people, and asserting his suspicion that they themselves had provoked the difficulty with the militia. This shows the feeling latent even in this professnows the teering latent even in this professedly thoroughly reconstructed Governor. But other pacificatory measures are in progress in South Carolina as well. The State Supreme Court has just rendered a decision upon a constitutional question involving the construction to be pleased upon the word. the construction to be placed upon the word ballot. It decides that Circuit Court Judges must be elected by ballot instead of viva wee, and this decision rids the State of all Republican Circuit Judges, they having been chosen by viva voce vote of the former (Republican) Legislature. (Republican) Legislature. - Detroit Commer-

GEN. GRANT visited the ruins of Pompei he had called at the White House to see his successor, he might have gazed upon a ruin less picturesque, but not less complete; the ruins of "my policy," buried under the ashes of a Southern volcano.

Those who were not at first fully pre pared to endorse the Presidents's policy, have waited sufficiently long, and witnessed enough of its results to become fully con. vinced of its inevitable tendency. The estabtished principles of the Republican party have been well understood for years, and those laid down in its last platform indicated no change whatever in its policy. No honest man could accept the nomination for the Presidency upon that platform unless he in. tended to maintain the policy of the party which gave him the nomination; much less could he, after being elected, abandon the party, ignore the counsel of its leaders and turn over the control of the government into the hands of the opposing party. This is the light in which we are forced to look now Patterns this year and \$3 cheaper than upon it. Mr. Hayes better never have been last. Other parties are advertising that President than to have purchased the posi. they sell OLIVER Chilled Plow extras. If President than to have purchased the position at such a price.—Mason Record.

THE New York Tribune calls attention to The New York Tribune calls attention to the increasing drunkenness and the bullying attidude, bluster, and bad language in Congress. The old plantation manners of which there has been comparatively little since the date of secession, are seen there since the date of secession, are seen there since the date of secession, are seen there are the pricht when the which there has been comparatively little since the date of secession, are seen there once more. During the night when the Silver bill was passed by the Senate, some of the scenes were repeated, it says, when · honorable gentleman often stammered in their speech, wandered in their argument, and reposed heavily on the sofas after a few visits to the cloak-room." The attack on the West Point Academy was another example where "defeated rebels" "make quick use of their newly regained privileges to des troy the staunch little army which whipped them into submission." Some of the worst incidents of the scenes have not been transmitted by the correspondents. That wherein Mr. Ellis of Louisiana, told Mr. Hewitt that he "lied in his heart and in his false throat" was not the only specimen of the growing blackguardism. The "solid South" is evidently feeling its solidity, but its insolence helps build up a solid North.—Post

Norwithstanding the announcement that the President had determined to appoint no more Democrats to office unless in parts of the country where suitable Republicans can not be found, he has renewed the nom-nation of L. C. Northrop to be U. S. Attor-ney for South Carolina. Northrop is not only a Democrat, but is one of the special pets of Wade Hampton, and was originally recommended by him. One would naturally conclude, after the Fitzsimmons business, that President Hayes had had about enough of those southern Democratic recommenda-tions. But inasmuch as the Judiciary committee decided to report against Northrop's confirmation, and it was once withdrawn by the President, his sending in the name a second time would seem to indicate a determination on his part that the Wade Hampton and Hamburg Butler stripe of Southern Democrats shall have their way in southern appointments, if possible, and also a disposition on his part to throw down the gauntlet to the Senate, and challenge it to another trial of strength. The President's course in this respect is certainly very un-wise and injudicious, and tends to widen the breach between himself and the party that elected him .- Monroe Commercia

The people who so readily took our bonds before 1873 will not do so now, the croakers declare, and thus all the nice plans of Secretary Sherman will be spoiled. Did it ever occur to these gentlemen that it will be the best day that ever dawned upon this country when we are compelled to look toward home for purchasers of our obligations? It will be a blessing of no small magnitude if we can create a sentiment among our own people in favor of buying the low rate of interest bonds of our own Government. In the various cities of the Union there is plenty of money to buy all the bonds that we need to place, and thus have the interest payable at home. The silver mines of the 'At the meeting of the New York Board nation will dig out enough of the white no detriment to our interests to postpone for a few months the conversion of our old knew the ingunity of the Senator from Massachusetts (Dawes) from long years of service with him in the House of Representatives, but he (Voorhees) reiterated every word of his remarks a few days ago to the to give our own people a chance through the sub-treasuries, to invest their savings in bonds of convenient denominations. might be added, as a worldly supplement to the sermon on the mount: "Blessed are the people that own their own bonds." Secretary Sherman need not be too greatly exereised regarding the situation. He will best serve the people of this country by as-sisting in the restoration of silver to the coinage, and by fostering a sentiment in favor of the surplus earnings of the poor being safely invested in national securities. His syndicate may be disrupted without any popular lamentations being heard. There will be no general weeping if those bankers should not draw interest from the Government upon bonds that they do not own.

> Indispensable.—The Peruvian Syrup, which is now so popular, deserves its rennown, because it has proved itself to indespensible to all invalids. There is nothing like it to bring up the weakened powers of a man. The stomach, which is compared to the "citadel," is at once acted upon by it. Its powers are renewed, its work of digestion is promoted, and all the blessings resulting therefrom are supplied by its use. Food is assimilated to the system, and it, in turn, is strengthened to do its normal work, The business man whose energies have been run down by over close attention to business; the professional man suffering from the same cause; the seeker after pleasure who has made two heavy drafts upon his stoch of health, are benefited by its use. In a word, the use of the Peruvian Syrup is recomended to all who feel the approach of lassitude and weakness from what ever cause. Every druggist keeps it. 736w1

Enjoy Life.

What a truely beautiful world we live in Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel life giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per plant is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Billiousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents, Try it. For sale by all druggists.

732-alt

execute the bloodiest mandates. — Channing.



I have got the only genuine Chilled Plow made at South Bend, Ind. which is the OLIVER. The Plow that all other manufacturers are trying to imitate, and do as near as they dare without coming in con-tact with the law. The Plow that all dealers are crying down and in the same breath say, "ours is as good as the OLIVER."

two pieces as they make and sell the OLI-VER. 1 shall commence at a price of 35 cents each for landsldes and points.

O. E. THOMPSON.

Just What You Want!

So Beautiful for

LAWNS AND CEMETERY GROUNDS.

IRON LAWN VASES

IRON SETTEES,

IRON CHAIRS, BORDERS,

> ETC. ALSO

CAST IRON FEED BOXES

HITCHING POSTS and

STABLE FIXTURES.

Manufactured by

.Ferrier&Son,

YPSILANTI, - MICH.

WHERE FOUND.

SOUTH SIDE

CONGRESS

STREET,

Babcock's Old Stand.

Where they will be glad to welcome their old patrons and make new acquaintances.

A CHOICE

Stock of Groceries

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FRESH GOODS.

We Will Not BE UNDERSOLD. Call and see us.

SEE HERE!

I wish folks would not continually throw into my teeth the fact that I have been in the ham business. It does not help my credit financially or otherwise. I have

taken a change of base, and have engaged in the FLOUR and FEED trade at the Depot, No. 4 Masonic Block, heretofore conducted by Geo. E. Whitmore, whose interest and good will in this business I have been so fortunate as to secure. I have also bought out Worden's old stand, south side Congress St.

Some one has started a little aphorism that there is "magic in printer's ink." I am going to prove the truth or falsity of that maxim, and if it shall stand the test the printers of Ypsilanti will have a portion of my profits.

I shall infuse no "gas" into this announcement, no pretentions of being better, or selling cheaper, than others pursuing the same avocation. I shall keep everything usually found at similar establishments, and hope to receive a liberal patronage of the good people of Ypsilanti and surrounding country.

CHARLES WHEELER.

GRAND ARRIVAL OF HEWITT & CHAMPION

SPRING

SUMMER

GOODS!

BE GOOD

HOW?

GO TO

C.S. WORTLEY

& BRO.,

North Side Congress St.

Ypsilanti,

AND GET YOU A

Coat,

Vest,

Pants,

Hat,

Cap,

Collars.

Underwear, Etc.,

Doing 50

YOU WILL

Put Your Money

OUT AT

Have just received

A New Stock of Boots and Shoes

FOR THE

SPRING and SUMMER TRADE

And announce the most complete assortment of every thing in their line ever brought to this city, and a

MATERIAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is called to our

Ladies'.

Misses, and Childrens

FINE SHOES

Button and Side Lace. House and Party Slippers, and our New Styles of Walking Shoes Infants' Soft Soles in all colors. Infants' Pearl Button, Side Lace, and Newport Ties.

A large assortment of

LILLY, YOUNG, PRATT & BRACKETS

CELEBRATED FINE SHOES

for Men's wear just received

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY REPAIRER and CLEANER. Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bakery

JOHN BIDDLE.

at the Depot. Old Papers

For sale cheap. Call next door to the COMMERCIA:

E. ELLIOTT'S, Huron St., opp. Firemen's Hall

NEW MUSIC BOOKS. CLARKE'S REED ORGAN MELODIES.

By WM. H. CLARKE. Price, Cloth \$3; Bds \$2.60. Mr. Clarke's celebrated "New Method for Reed Organs" is universally recognized as a standard book for instruction. A book by the same skilful hand, and in which the same fine taste is displayed, will be universally welcomed. It has 20 large pages, sheet music size, and about 120 charming pieces.

DANCING AT HOME AND ABROAD, By H. CLEVELAND, Jr. Cl. \$1; Bds 80c; P per 80c. This is a good manual for dancing, and als a sort of "Chesterfield" treatise on ciquette ar good manners, and is worth reading by everybody. HULL'S TEMPERANCE GLEE BOOK

(40 cts.) Provides admirably for all the wants of Clubs and Lodges. Just the book for GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETINGS. DITSON & CO'S MUSICAL MONTHLY, Nos. 11 and 12 (each No. 25 ets.; \$2 per year), continues the good work of supplying the best music at the lowest price. 20 pages of choice music in each number, selected from Ditson & Co's valuable copy-

Any book mailed, post free, for the retail price. LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.



GEO.N. SAVAGE & CO Newspaper Advertising Agents, 23 Congress Street West, 25 Congress Street West, are authorized to contract for devertising in this paper, They will send their Advertising. Manual of Michigan Newspapers, with prices etc., FREE by mail.



C. Lingemann & Sons

MANUFACTURERS OF UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND WALK-ING CAYES,

26 Monroe Avenue, DETROIT, MICH. The LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT in the City, and at prices that dify competition.

We have a large stock of BIGGY AND WAGON UMBRELLAS with or without fixtures, at very low prompt extension.

756w4

PIANOS & ORGANS.

Sold at low prices and on monthly payments, when desired. Piano repairing we make a specialty of. Send us a postal card if yourpiano needs repair, and we will inform you as to the cost of repair. Good Reliable Agents Wanked to sell pianos and organs. Dubuar, Jacqueman & Co., 302 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

THE BEST WHITE LEAD IN AMERICA.



We also manufacture WAYNE COUNTY and QUEEN CITY White Lead, Zinc, Putty and Colors. ALL SHADES of LIQUID PAINTS and CGTTAGE COLOR. For sale by all dealers in Paints, or by BCYDELL BROS., Store, Cor. Bates and Congress sts. Works, Cor. Second and Larned sts.

DETROIT, MICH.

Call on FRANK SMITH and get sample

Dr. Roe's Tar Balsam! FREE!

It will cure that cough in a few hours. Large sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00. Swift & Dodds, wholesale agents, Detroit. 729-740

Geo. W. Larkin, 28 Gilman St. (near Cass Union School),

DETROIT. MICH., Manufacturer of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, etc. Cheapest place in the city to buy anything we make. Everything first-class. Everything warranted. Send for prices. 733-736

OPIUM Habit and Skin Diseases.
Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy,
Michigan. 729-752

TO THOSE BUILDING.

We still make and sell the best SASH, DOORS and BLINDS in the State for the least money. We warrant Sash safe home with French or American Glass ready set cheaper than any other way. We also wholesale and retail French and American Glass, all sizes, at factory prices, also lest patterns of Colored Figured Glass for front doors, side lights, etc. Send your orders. Send for prices.

E. P. EARL,

733-758

44 Jefferson Ave., Detroit. DATENTS

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S **NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU** From N. Y. Times Building to No. 10 Spruce St., Opposite the Tribune Building, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, 1878, TENTH ANNUAL VOLUME NOW READY. 288 pages. Price 50 cents. Free by mail. Contains the names and circulations of all newspapers, and a Gazetteer of the towns in which they are published. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

FOWLER & FULTON, UNITED STATES CARTRIBGE CO., MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Solid Head, Heloading, Military and
Sporting, Central Fire
CARTRIDGES:
Also Rimmunition for Pistols and Rifles.
Cartridge Cases, Swaged and Patched Bullets, Primers, Reloading Tools, &c., &c.

loading Tools, &c., &c.
300 Broadway. New York City.

For sale cheap. Call next door to the Commercial office.

STOP AND READ:
Clothes cleaned and repaired, on short notice. Ladies' and gentlemen's clothing dyed in any style desired. Gentlemen's cast off clothing bought and sold merehant for it, or send for descriptive circulars.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.. Prop's,
BURLING'(ON, VT.



PIANOS Retail price \$900, only \$260. Parlor Organs, price \$340, only \$95. Paper free. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, NJ

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy, to \$100 a month. Small selary while learning. Situations formished. Address at once R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

P NEGETABLE AMBROSIA RING'S AMBROSIA RESTORES GRAY HAIR ORIGINAL COLOR. RING'S AMBROSIA ERADICATES DANDRUFF, Cures Humors. Itching of the Scalp. RING'S AMBROSIA Prevents Baldness, and frequently causes New Hair to grow on Bald places. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS d MERCHANTS Everywher Price One Dollar per Bottle. E.M.TUBBS & Co.

For sale by FRANK SMITH, Ypsilanti.

Proprietors

MANCHESTER N.H

Normal Items.

The last coat of plaster is being put on the new building

All of the Professors are looking well, except McLouth, and he is growing thin.

Examinations for this term have begun,

ship at Blissfield next year. It is reported that other attractions beside the school leads

There is a new janitor at the Normal. Mr. McPherson and the faculty could not agree, so they excused him and a Mr. Calvert takes his place.

A couple of students in Natural History have been having quite serious times over a net for catching bugs, butterflies, etc. When last seen, the "bug trap" was set on the Flowers house, stuffed with straw.

It is reported that a certain young man was out parading the streets the other evening dressed up in lady's clothes. It is said that reliable information can be obtained of Arther P-in regard to this matter.

-The Livingston Republican, published at Howell (Col, Lee's home for many years),

"Here in Howell where the Colonel is county, widely and familiarly known, it would require a very different showing from what has been made to make the people believe that there has been any dishonesty of act or motive on the part of the Agent anywhere, or upon any person. Years of upright and unselfish life, fidelity in large public trusts and responsibilities, and untarnished character, are not to be set aside by a little rambling newspaper article, emanating from interested parties, whose gains have crossed the line of the Colonel's plain duties in the discharge of his official trust. The people of Howell would as soon think to-morrow's sun would refuse to shine as to think Col. Lee would consciously cheat any man out of a home or prove recreant to his trusts. The fact that Mr. Lee has fearlessly protected some poor Indians in their homes, while some speculators in high connection have tried to gobble them up, is doubtless the sole cause of this mean assault."

-General Manager Ledyard, of the Michigan Central Railroad, is being praised on all sides for his able management of the road. When he became General Superintendent, earnings. All this has been accomplished under the most adverse circumstances, such as low rates, railroad wars, strikes etc.

Now that the rates have been restored and and a healther condition of things exists among railroads, the prospects are that, under the most adverse circumstances, such building.

The department of the city was held on Saturday last, at which time the following officers were electances. among railroads, the prospects are that, under Mr. Ledyard's prudent and conservative management, the road will soon regain its former prosperous condition, and pay a handsome interest on its investment. While Mr. Ledyard deserves most of the credit for the change wrought on the Michigan Central during the last few years, yet some credit is also due to his able General Freight Agent, Grier, and his assistant, Mr. McKay, and no less to the veteran General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Mr. H. C. and for the ensuing year: Chief engineer, C. B. Davison; first assistant, Fred. Sipley: second assistant, Newton Felch; treasurer, Charles Worden; secretary, H. B. Dodsley; steward, James Atkinson. Fire wardens—sey; second ward, Christian Schmidt and Edward Graf; third ward, W. E. Walker and Daniel Flinn; fourth ward, E. W. Snell and D. J. Loomis; fifth ward, P. Domovan and E. Le Suer; sixth ward, T. Taylor and Israel Hall. Ticket and Passenger Agent, Mr. H. C. Israel Hall. Wentworth.—Chicago Tribune.

Add Agent Mallery, of this city, and we say amen to the above.

Teachers' Institute at Dexter.

the matter of contracts, a verbal contract is not binding on either party. The law plainity states that the contract must be a written one, and signed by two of the School Board to make it valid. Authority to suspend or expel a pupil rests with the school board. They can invest the teacher with this authority. The law does not give this authority directly to the teacher. First grade certificate cannot be given to any unless he has

From the Dexter Leader.

tificate cannot be given to any unless he has had one year's experience in teaching. Teachers are not obliged to sweep the house, build fires, etc., unless agreeing to do so when taking the school. A teacher cannot refuse a pupil to the school unless having some contagions disease or anything which lows: would injure other pupils. A person over 21 years could not be excluded. Special school boards can make special rules, which lowing resolutions were unanimously pasmust be observed when they have jurisdic-

he began by asking about a school district. What for? Size? Officers? And so on. Then townships treated in the same way, reaching finally the nation. His questions made very apparent the fact that the teachreaching finally the nation. His questions made very apparent the fact that the teachers themselves needed instruction in the

these language lessons by which the mind of Regents." these language lessons by which the limits of the pupil was prepared to take in the definition. Prof. Thompson thought it had been largely a failure. Too much text book work His most successful work was done without in upon this subject, it will do to employ

science. Religionists did not persecute Copernicus or Galileo as is generally believed. The great opposition roused against the dissection of the human body, against Harvey for saying that the blood circulates through the system, against Dr. Jenner for teaching the efficacy of vaccination, was not stirred up by religionists. Scientific progress is only possible where religion has paved the way.

Prof. Olney presented "The Metric System." It has already been adopted permissively by the government. First get a definite knowledge of metre units. Take the nickle as a continuent, diameter two centimeters, weight five grams. To familiarize pupils with these, practice on guessing exercises, make httler elurs, etc. The metre is a little more than a yard—39-37 inches. Littre the standard of liqud measure—nearly a quart. Gram 15.4132 gramme. Millicentially and containing the profile of th

ure; combine these with metre-as decimeter—we have length; with litre—as decili-tre—we have capacity; with gram—as deci-gram—and we have weight. One kilograme is the weight of litre of water.

Prof. Gumaer—"How to Secure Attention," The keynote of success in securing attention is a deep interest on the part of the teacher; teacher must not lazily recline in his chair; or what wonder if pupils imitate him, and become inattentive to what is

said. Enthusiasm is necessary.
Prof. Perry—"Thoroughness." It is not Examinations for this term have begun, and the questions, "How did you pass?" and "What did you get?" are quite common.

Mr. A. B. Rosenbury takes the Professor-ship et Blissfield next year. It is reported to the reasoning faculties. It is knowledge of faults in its relations, logically connected. Mental action must be free. Too many ponies. The mind cannot overleap chasms. Teachers are apt to put children ahead too fast to secure thoroughness, analize, come down to the facts, get at the details, have a definite aim, and test yourself often.

> ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "ARGUS."-No places are assigned on the Chronicle work to the two editors last elected. They were evidently afraid of the woman. Courageous fellows.

> There are over 200 students in attendance upon lectures in the Medical Department and the Homeopathic Medical College:

largely in the old school.

It took the Board of County Canvassers two days to canvass the returns on the con- nation of bankrupts. stitutional amendments, at an expense of over \$200. The vote was: For the amendment giving the Supreme Court the appointment of its Clerk, 953; against it, 705. For the amendment limiting the liability of stockholders in corporations, 754; against it 929. There are given a 1000 and 1000 against it 929. There are given a 1000 against it 929. it, 929. There are over 9,000 voters in the

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "COURIER."— Jefferson Warren died from the effects of paralysis April 6. aged sixty-nine years. He was a resident of this city for the past twenty-five years, up to within the past year, during which time he has been living with his daughter, Mrs. S. Clark, in the township of York.

On Wednesday, Judge Harriman sent two boys named Roswell Andrews and Levi Andrews, aged eleven and nine years, to the State public school at Coldwater. They were dependent and neglected children, having been left by their parents in the county house over two years are who left for parts. house over two years ago, who left for parts unknown. Unnatural parents most cer-

Mrs. A. Worden delivered a finely written address last Sunday before the Reform Club. She believes in prohibition. As long as the present movement is as successful we hardly think it advisable to change the course pursued. Her remarks as regards the clergy would hardly apply in this place as they are among the most enthusiastic, wide-awake

workers in the cause.

The court house building committee had
that on Tuesday. They decided to some five years ago, the Michigan Central was heavilly in debt, and had paid no dividens for some time. Mr. Ledyard has not allow the old court house to stand until two only succeeded in extinguishing the debt of rooms, one for the Judge of Probate, and the road but he has also greatly improved its condition. Besides this, the Directors at their last meeting were enabled to declare a dividend of two per cent from the surplus to pay the rent until rooms can be put in to pay the rent until rooms can be put in readiness for their reception in the new

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "REGISTER." A few days ago Brad, was happy-brothers Beal and Cocker smiled upon him-he carried a commission signed by Regents Rynd and Duffield, in his pocket—Dr. Cocker appear ed on the street with him, giving him an ai of respectibility as it were—Regent Ryne "School Laws," by Prof. Putnam. In invited him to appear before the Board of the matter of contracts, a verbal contract is Regents, thus affording him an opportunity

> among the students at the refusial to reinstate Rose."—Detroit Post and Tribune, April 12th.

lows:
"At the meeting of the Medical Depart-

WHEREAS, The statement has been made partment is concerned, the statement is en-

tirely unfounded. matter presented.

"Resolved, That the teaching of grammar has been a failure." Prof. Gumaer was of the opinion that it has been a failure. Long the opinion that it has been a failure. Long the opinion ware learned which had no meaning the opinion that it has been a failure. It has been a failure of the opinion that it has been a failure. Long the opinion that it has been a failure. Long the opinion that it has been a failure. Long the opinion that it has been a failure. Long the opinion that it has been a failure of the opinion that it has been a failure. Long the opinion that it has been a failure of the opinion that it has been a failure. Long the opinion that it has been a failure of the opinion that it has been a failure. Long the opinion that it has been a failure of the opinion that it has been a failure. Long the opinion that it has been a failure of the opinion that it has been a failure. Long the opinion that it has been a failure of the opinion that it has been a failure. Long the opinion that it has been a failure of the opinion that it has been a failure of the opinion that it has been a failure. Long the opinion that it has been a failure of the opinion that it has been a f

correspondents who do not go to Rice A. Beal for their information as for that opinion.

Love your enemies, do good to them hate ou. How can we love our enemies and

War is the consentration of all human crimes; It turns a man into a beast of prey.

A New Jersey savings bank president was sent to the penitentiary for five years on Monday; his two sons to the county jail for six months. Another of this kind of frauds was caught in San Francisco after hiding in that city several months. In this case the way of the transgressor was hard hard for his depositors—for he set up a sank without capital, and ran away with \$10,000. When caught he had spent it all but a dollar and a half. He is anxious to be released from custody so as to "save his depositors." The defaulting tax receiver of Trenton, New Jersey, was also sentenced to two years in the State prison. Vigorous work of this kind will do more to regenerate the country than all the preaching in all the pulpits and all the newspapers. The "railroading" into prison of defaulters, guilty bank officials, life insurance swindlers and the whole brood of preying birds, is the most effectual reply to the threats of communists.—Post and Tribune.

It is a serious fact that bankrupts seem almost invariably to have a plenty of money, and act now-a-days as if nothing had occurred. There is a necessity for the rigorous execution of law to prevent our becoming a

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 721-772

-With what complacency must the lady who uses Glen's Sulphur Soap glance at her mirror, for there she sees reflected a com-plexion devoid of blemish. The peerless purifier may be relied upon to remedy ail skin irritations. Sold by all Druggists. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown,

DIED.

Funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. E. Carpenter, No. 200 South avenue, Allegheny, Friday, April 12, at 10:30 a. m.—Pittseurg (Pa.) Dai-Ly Dispatch.

Mr. Petter is a son of our esteemed citizen D, P. Potter, fo this city.

Local and Special Notices.

FARM FOR SALE.

sell chean

I offer for sale on favorable terms, the farm of 175 acres lately owned by E. M Comstock, situated in the township of Ypshant.
Thomas Ninde, of Ypshanti City.
WILBER WEST. the township of Ypsilanti. For terms, inquire of

April 13th 1878.

FOR SALE. A Frame Building 14x20, in good condition. Will C. SPENCER

ON HAND ONCE MORE.

Parties wishing trees can be suited both in price and quality by calling at my residence. I have a large stock to dispose of CHEAP FOR CASH.

T IST OF NEW BOOKS	1
Placed in the Ladies' Library, April 2d, 1878.	١
Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby. Thomes Hughes	١
The American	
PernaquidE. Prentiss	١
Life of Pope Pius IXT. A. Trollope	1
Faust, 2 vols. (translated by Bayard Taylor),Goethe	l
Our New Way Round the World C. C. Coffin	1
Tales from the "Atlantic Monthly,"	1
E. E. Hale and others	Į
Wrecked on a ReefF. E. Raynal	1

d	Poems with Biography of Lord	Byron.	
	Poems		nnvson
d	Poems with Biography of Rober		nnyson
r- ir	About Old Story Tellers		fitaball
d	Green Pastures and Picadilly		
1550	Poems, Plays, and Essays		
of	What to Wear.		
y	Poems		
9-	To the Sun		
r.			verne
n	Hector Servadac	THE THE PARTY OF T	
d	Edwin Brothertoft		
e	Canoe and Saddle		46
-	John Brent		"
0.	Life in the Open Air		66
d	The Old Regime in Canada	Francis Pa	rkman
1-	Frontenge and New France unde	or Louis XIV	

Two Years Before the Mast......Richard H. Dana Ancient Life History of the Earth... H. A. Nicholson The Two Chancellors (Bismarck and Gortschakoff), Julian Klaczke The Bride of the Rhine......Geo. E. Waring The American Girl in a Boy's College. Mark Seaworthy

Prof. Putnam on "United States Government." Particulars should be studied first, and then generals. As an illustration, he began by sing a sout a school district.

WHEREAS, The Statement has been made through the public print that the students of the University were disappointed in the non reinstatement of Dr. Rose; therefore, he began by sing a sout a school district.

WHEREAS, The Statement has been made through the students of the University were disappointed in the non reinstatement of Dr. Rose; therefore, he began by sing a sout a school district.

Resolved, that so far as the Medical De
Bayard Taylor Greece and Russia Bayard Taylor Egypt and Iceland " Fall of the Stuarts E. Hale The World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876,...F. A. Walker Cyprus-----Louis Palma Di Cesnola

> Mycenæ Dr. Henry Schliemann Footsteps of the Master H. B. Stowe Life of WashingtonIrving FOR 18 YEARS

We have manufactured Saleratus with great suc ess, For the past two years we have been manuacturing by a new process. It never becomes hard and is always uniform in strength. It is made from the best English stock, is perfectly pure and 1/4 stronger than any other Saleratus in market. By following the directions and using 1/4 less than of other brands, your biscuits will always be sweet, nice and spongy. Try it. HENRY S. SMITH & CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.

TWO DOSES
Of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup completely cured my

A SK YOUR NEIGHBOR

About Wright's Cough Syrup, which sells for 25

OUR DRUGGISTS

All say they have never sold any medicine that gives such universal satisfaction as Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for Coughs, Colds, etc. It has no equa Price 25 cents. Sold by Fred. F. Ingram.

WE PUBLISH

The announcements in our advertising columns fo PAY, and seldom trouble ourselves to enquire as to the qualities or the merits of the goods advertised, further than to assure ourselves that they are legiti mate and respectable. But when an article performs miracles in our midst, transforming the old to young, in appearance at least, we cannot pass it by unne ticed. We know of people who, years ago, were gray-headed, and who now wear dark and glossy hair. How is this? It evidently is not colored, for it has a perfectly natural appearance instead of the harsh dry, staring look of hair stained with nitrate of silve or other common hair dyes. No! It has keen RE-STORED to its youthful color, lustre and vitality by the ase of that wonder of wonders, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. It has many imitators, but there is nothing like it. The test of years only increases its fame, while its imitators die and are forgotten .- BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist, Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours

8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

MRS. PARSONS

Takes this opportunity to thank her appreciative patrons for past favors, and also to say that while the Ladies and Gentlemen are securing spring wardrobe fashionable dresses, etc., she has secured correspond ing attractions for her gallery, enabling her to take pictures with all the modern improvements, includ ng scenic back grounds, and other accessories. Call and see my specimen pictures. Mrs. J. H. PARSONS

NEW LEXINGTON, OHIO, Dec. 12, 1874.

New Lexington, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1874.

CENTLEMEN,

We will just say to you by way of compliment, that we sell Ayer's Hair Vigor, Hall's Renewer, Mrs. Allen's Restorer and Scovill's Circasian, and none give such entire satisfaction as Ring's Ambrosia. We sell fifty bottles of Ring's Ambrosia where we sell one of any other kind in the same length of time.

Yours truly,
THACKER & HUSTON. RIPLEY, Ohio, April 18, 1876. Gnntlemen.—I have been using Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, and have found it the best thing of the kind I ever used

Respectfully, A. J. ABBOTT,
Pastor First Christian Church.

THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL!

stood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Thomas' Ec lectric Oil, purely a preparation of six of some of the best Oils that are known, each possessing virtues of its own. Scientific physicians know that medicines may be formed of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions of greater power, and producing effects which could never result from the use of any one of them, or in different combinations. Thus in the preparation of this Oil a chemical change takes place forming a compound which could not by any possioility be made from any other combination or pro portions of the same ingredients, or any other in gredients, and entirely different from anything ever before made, one which produces the most astonish ing results, and having a wider range of application than any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or other volatile liquids, consequent lyloseo nothing by evaporation. Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with oth er preparations nearly all the alcohol is lost in that way, and you get only the small quantity of Oils

which they may contain.

J. B. Bloomer, Virgille, N. Y., writes: "Your Eclectric Oil" cured a badly swelled neck and a sore throat on my son in 48 hours; one application also removed the pain from a very sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed, so much so that she could not walk about the house, she applied the Oil nd in 24 hours was entirely enred Sold by all medicine dealers. 50 cents and \$1.00.

Trial bottles 25 cents. Dr. A. S. Russell, of Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y. says: Its wonderful success in all cases of Acute and Chronic Inflamation, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Lame Back, Dysentery, &c., makes the demand for it very great. Send me half a gross by express at once.

Prepared only by FOSTER, MILBURN & CO..

Buffalo, N. Y., Successors to S. N. THOMAS, Note-Eclectric-Selected and Electrized. 736-4 ins-alt

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

YPSILANTI, April 19, 1878. Apples, per bbl, \$3.00@\$3.50. Apples—Dried,4@5 BUCK FLOUR-@\$4.00. BEANS-60@1.00 BUTTER-@18 Corn-40@42c per bu. CHICKENS—Dressed 5@7c. CHICKENS-Live, 4c. Dressed Hogs, \$3.75@4.00 Eggs—Command 8@9c. HAY-\$8@10 perton according to quality. HIDES-@5c. Honey—In cap, 20c@00. HAMS-9@10c.

LARD-The market stands at 8@9c. Onions-90 c per bbl. OATS, NEW, 24@25 PORK-In bbl. -\$11.00@\$11.50 POTATOES—18@20 TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.75@\$0.00 Turkeys-Live, 7c. @8c

WHEAT, EXTRA—\$1.18.

'' No. 1 — 1.15.

'' RED — 1.15. BUCK WHEAT-\$0.50.

I respectfully invite the attention of property owners to the following companies which I represent:

Imperial Northern Insurance Co., Liverpool, Capital, \$23,000,000.

Western Department Continental

Traders', Chicago. Not only first-class, reliable companies, but at reasonable rates and losses promptly paid. Office at the Depot. Call and see me.

FREEDMAN

BROS, & CO.

Are now prepared to offer an extraordinary large assortment of

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

At Extremely Low Prices

SILKS. We offer this week 50 pieces Summer Silks all good styles and a very fair quality at 50c a yard. The same grade is held by importers at 60c. We offer our best at 75c and warrant it cheapest in the market.

We call particular attention to our Black Silk at \$1.50, the best value ever offered and but a small quantity left.

MILLINERY.

Our Millinery Department is now re-plete with all Spring Novelties. New Flowers, New Straw and Chip Hats, New Silks, New Trimmings, and at extremely low prices.

Cloaks and Suits.

In this Department we are offering special inducements, Silks and Cachemire Sacques and Fichues, Silk Stuff Suits, Wrappers, Children's Dresses and Cloaks. The most complete assortment in the State.

Gents' F'rnish'g Goods.

Having just opened a Gents' Furnishing Goods Department, we are offering great inducements in White and Colored Shirts, Underwear, Fancy Hosiery, Fancy Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc. Worth ten times its weight in gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did. There are but few preparations of medicine which have with \$2.50 per doz. Our 4-ply Cuff at 25 cents per pair, we guarantee equal to any sold in the city at 50 cents.

HOSIERY.

100 doz. Gents' English Half Hose

at 25c, imposters' price. 100 doz. Ladies' Balbriggan extra long Hose at 25c.

We are making very strong efforts to do a large Hosiery trade, and consumers will find on our counters this season the largest assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery ever shown in Detroit.

GLOVES. We offer our genuine Kid Glove at the following prices, and positively assert it the cheapest Glove ever offered. 2-buttons at - - -1 50

comprising only the latest shades. we have owing to the above, reduced Stock of Goods! our \$1 Kid which has always had a

good reputation, to 75c for 2-buttons, a glove unequaled in this city at the price.

We still continue to offer, in spite of a large advance, our celebrated 50c 2button Kid in all desirable street and opera shades.

Housekeeping Goods.

We have now in stock by far the best ssortment ever shown, comprising staples and novelties at surprising low

10 pieces all linen Damask at 25c. 10 pieces splendid quality Bleached Damask at \$1, former price \$1.50. 25 pieces Glass Toweling at 15c, for

mer price 25c. 100pieces Russia Crash, 12½c, regular price 10c. 50 doz. Napkins at \$2, never before

sold less than \$3. 50 Marselles Quilts at \$3, splendid uality.

Unlaundried Shirts.

Just received, 200 doz. Gents' Shirts at 75c, made of good Cotton and Linen perfect fitting and well made.

CARPETS

Our Spring stock is being augmented

ezery day, and we offer a large line of BODY BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, OIL CLOTHS, LINELEUMS.

AT BOTTOM PRICES

& Co., 147, 149, 151 WOODWARD AVE.,

DETROIT.

FARMERS FARMERS!

J. H. Sampson

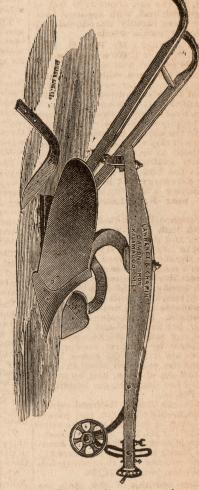
Has the celebrated

Diamond Tron Plow AND

PATENT JOINTER,

WITH

WROUGHT IRON STANDARD.



It is Harder, Stronger, and more Durable Metal than any other Plow Castings in the market. Full line of SHOVELS,

SPADES FORKS.

HOES,

Call and examine Goods and prices NO. 17, HURON STREET,

YPSILANTI, - MICH NEW

Hardware Store!

NEW

175

Shelf Hardware, Farming Tools, Bar Iron, Tin and Copper Ware.

IN YOU WANT ONE OF THE BEST COOK STOVES IN THE MARKET



The Automatic Oven Shelf drops and rises with the opening and closing of the oven door. The broiling arrangement is new and novel; can broil without disturbing the fire or removing the covers from the top of the stove.

Job Work done on short notice. Goods Delivered to any part of the City.

HURON STREET.

No. 17 Jenness Block, Yp-ilanti.

MICHIGAN

The Hon. William A. Howard left Michigan last week, to assume his duties as Governor of Dakota Territory.

R. H. Morrison, the alleged defaulting treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, was arraigned at Lansing, Wednesday. He asked for a postponement of the examination till May 1, which was granted.

Wm. Norstrum, of Ludington, was missed from his home last Christmas, and nothing was heard from him until the 6th, when his body was found floating in the lake at that place.

Police Justice McBride, of Grand Rapids, has decided that a man may open his saloon on the night of election after the polls have closed, and that to do so is not in contravention of the statute shutting up saloons on election day.

The new fashioned pole railroads are being extensively used in the Wisconsin pineries. They cost \$150 to \$200 per mile, and a span of horses will haul over the road, on one car, about 2,000 feet of short logs each load, with apparent ease. They are being rapidly introduced into he Michigan lumber woods.

About a year ago a Mr. Wm. H. Pells purchased 10,000 or 12,000 acres of land in the western part of this county. Since that time he has been making arrangements to have it improved on a large scale, and in order to do so he disposes of it to actual settlers in small tracts of net more than \$0.0 acres each, and binds not more than 80 acres each, and binds them to improve at the rate of one-fifth a year. He has already disposed of nearly 1,500 acres in this way, and the settlers thus induced to locate in this country are rapidly putting in an appearance.

Mr. Pells has laid out a town, and we hope by his energy that he will succeed in establishing a thriving colony. It is situated near Burt Lake.—Cheboygan

Mrs. Patience Banks died in Jackson on the 8th inst. She was at least 105 years old, and probably was 107. She was born in Lexington, Ky., and when a young woman she eloped with one of her father's colored slaves and for a numher father's colored slaves and for a number of years lived in Canada. She lived to see her great grandchildren leave sons and daughters, the fourth generation of her descendants living near Grosse Isle and in Canada. Her maiden name was Carpenter, her first husband was named Gray and, her second Banks. She had eight children by her first husband, of whom five are living, the oldest being over 80 and the youngest about 45. She over 80 and the youngest about 45. She had her full set of teeth, and up to the morning of her death she ate heartily.— Jackson Patriot.

The Michigan Central Railroad earned

The Michigan Central Railroad earned during the month of March just passed \$578,432, being an increase over the same month in 1877 of \$44,219. The gross earnings of the Michigan Central from January 1st to March 31st, this year, were \$1,682,445, an increase over the corresponding months last year of \$121,708.

Thirty-one counties of the State are reported to have chosen as Supervisors 264 Republicans, 200 Democrats, and 168 Nationals or Greenbackers. Last year the same counties elected 380 Republi-cans, 245 Democrats, and 20 Independents, mostly Greenbackers.

A fire at Bay City Thursday afternoon destroyed property to the amount of \$200,000. Eddy & Avery lost their entire lumber piles, amounting to 6,000,000 feet, and all their extensive docks. H. M. Bradley's north mill and planing mill are swept away, and also his entire docks and about 4,000,000 feet of lumber. Bradlev's south mill and salt block were saved, although the fire swept completely around them. F. A. Bancroft's residence, on Water street, and also Mr. Stanton's residence adjoining, are swept away. The Universalist church and Judge Miller's residence on Washington st were completely destroyed. Two entire blocks of residences surrounded by Water and Saginaw streets, and running from Fith to Tenth street are totally licked up. One entire block, surrounded licked up. One entire block, surrounded by Eighth and Ninth and from Saginaw to Washington street is also entirely de-stroyed. Several residences in other stroyed. Several residences in other parts of the city are destroyed. One drill house, cooper shop and several thousand barrels of salt were destroyed. Bradley lost a large quantity of salt, besides his office and other buildings. The large mill is out of danger. The estimated loss is \$200,000; the insurance is estimated to be light. One man was caught in the act of incendiarizing Mr. West's dwelling when the fire was at its height. He was secured and is now in jail. He was secured and is now in jail.

A fire at Cadillac Wednesday night destroyed six stores and five dwellings. Total loss \$8,000 to \$9,000. Mrs. N. W. Blunt was burned to death. Her body has been found. One more body is re-ported to have been found.

William C. Teller, the absconding teller of the American National Bank of Detroit, has been arrested at Montreal with nearly all of his plunder. He will be brought back to Detroit for trial.

The great increase of passenger traffic on the Michigan Central Railroad has brought into service all the passenger cars owned by the company, and six elegant new cars have been added. These new cars have forty-two inch wheels, and contain all improvements for the convenience and comfort of passengers.

The village of Ovid was suddenly aroused Thursday morning by the news that a man had been killed about one mile north of the village. Upon investigation it was found that Chas. Nitz, a German, and his two sons attacked a colored man of the name of Edward Thouseton with a large howie krife and colored man of the name of Edward Thouston with a large bowie-knife and with shovels. Nitz plunged the knife three times into Thouston's abdomen, making terrible wounds. After getting him down upon the ground they hammered his head with the shovels and left him for dead. The quarrel was brought on by Nitz stopping Thouston in the road to talk over an old horse trade that was made years before. Thouston died of the wounds. Nitz and his two sons ware Nitz and his two sons were

On Sunday last about noon the No. 1 or on Sunday last about noon the No. 1 or main shaft at the Oscoola Mine, Calumet, caught fire and was soon one mass of flames. The upper part of the shaft house was used as a rock house having two of Blake's rock breakers in use. The engine house was attached to the shaft house and all were consumed as well as dight rock to real to the shaft house and all were consumed as well as eight rock cars which were standing un-der the shaft house. There was an insurance of \$8,000 on the property. This fire will be a hard blow to the working population as it will throw about 200 people

out of employment. As the steamer Benton passed up the river at East Saginaw Friday afternoon, three boys in a fishing boat attempted to catch a tow, were drawn under the wheel, and two, Alfred Frickey and Frank Chappell, were drewned. The other, Alfred Elston, was saved, but badly in-inred.

D. W. Peabody's store, at Hanover, Jackson county, was burglarized \$300 worth Thursday morning. The thieves were traced to Grass Lake, where Deputy Sheriff Moe arrested them, and about \$100 worth of clothing and notions was found with them. The officers are look-ing for more property, which was left in the woods by the thieves, who give the names of Charles Case and George Wil-liams, and are now in jail.

Father Siebolt, a Catholic priest at Dorr, Allegan county, has been arrested for assault and battery on John Pitch. It appears that some complaint has been made of the priest pasturing his horse in the Catholic cemetery there, and Pitch was in the cemetery examining the damage done to the graves, when the priest with pistol and horsewhip drove him out of the enclosure.

The Flint paper mill was partially destroyed by fire Friday evening. In-

Dr. N. W. Blount, of Cadillac, died Friday, from the effects of the late fire.

John Deloyer, of Fort Gratiot, has been arrested by the United States Marshal for selling whisky on a beer li-

Thos, O'Neill, president of the State Firemens' Association, has called the fourth annual meeting at Jackson, May On the 10th Mrs. Gilbert Clizbe, of

Quincy, in a fit of insanity, murdered her infant child nine months old.

John Rapp, a school teacher at Pavilion, Kalamazoo county, has been fined \$25 for unreasonably punishing a scholar. The Battle Creek Sanitarium, a new

and extensive medical institution, was opened on the 10th. About 600 people were present. It is very complete in all its appointments. Thirty-one counties have sent in to the

Thirty-one counties have sent in to the Secretary of State the official returns of their votes upon the two proposed constitutional amendments. These counties include more than half the yoters, and show 3,713 majority against the Supreme Court clerkship amendment, and 11,029 against the stockholders' incorporation amendment. amendment.

The graduating class of the State Normal School have asked the faculty to do away with the oratorical exercises which have always been given since the founding of the institution. Instead of speaking themselves, they desire an address by some eminent orator of the State. It is probable that their petition will be complied with.

The townships of Greenbush and Bingham, Clinton county, voted between \$5,000 and \$6,000 at the late spring election to gravel and improve the mainly traveled thoroughfares within their borders.

The Michigan Military Academy re opened with an increase of cadets since last term, and Maj. Rogers has been noti-fied by the United States Ordnance De-partment that field pieces, mortars and equipments are on their way to the academy for the use of the school in field

The jury have disagreed in the Berrien Circuit in the case of Dorinda Weaver vs. the Michigan Central Railroad, she claiming damages for the killing of her husband at Buchanan.

From November 1 to April 1 Coldwater shipped 1,275 barrels, or 242,250 pounds of poultry, worth there \$21,802. And for the same time 43,802 dozen eggs.

The co-operative Grange store at St. Johns has collapsed.

Paw Paw is going to organize an "Honest Money League" on the 17th.

John Stahl, of Battle Creek, were com-plained of by a mother for selling liquor

to her son, and paid a \$25 assessment. A logging railway is in course of construction from Woodville, on the line of the Muskegon and Big Rapids Railroad, to Mecosta, a distance of nine miles. It is calculated to tap a pine country that will turnish 300,000,000 feet of pine logs.

The Ann Arbor Argus says of the University hospital: "There were treated there for six months ending March 26, 430 cases, of which number, 4 died, 3 were discharged incurable and all others were cured or are still under treatment. There were surgical cases, 168; medical cases 140; diseases peculiar to women, 17; 125 important operations were performed, of which 64 were on the eye, 23 of which were for cataract. These 23 patients came to the hospital blind, and can now, with one exception, all see to read newspaper print. That one is still under paper print. That one is still under treatment. There were 58 surgical opera-tions performed, many of which have been of a most dangerous and important character. The patients have come from all parts of the State.

The Bay City Tribune gives fuller par-Caro: It seems that three men broke into a warehouse at Forestville, Sanilac county, and ransacked every box and parcel of goods, ransacked every box and parcel of goods, packing in bags a large quantity, which was taken to the woods and secreted. They nextstole a span of horses and a wagon, with which the stolen goods were run off. Pursuit was at once made and the property was finally recaptured, the thieves being obliged to abandon it, so closely were they pressed by the officers, after leaving their stolen property, one of the men seems to have deserted the others or taken a different direction to escape, while the remaining two were followed to the vicinity of Caro, where one of them was shot by Deputy Sheriff Cummins, as heretofore stated. The body of the dead thief was found to be covered with scars, showing the effects covered with scars, showing the effects of knife cuts and bullet wounds; the foreinger of the right hand was gone, and the second finger on the same hand was off at the first joint. All efforts to identify him have thus far proved unavailing. Both men were armed with navy revolvers and large knives. Officers are still after the other man.

The Michigan Central Railway has bought 4,000 tons of steel rails, and will re-lay the Grand River Valley division and five miles of the Air line, making

the latter all steel.

Railroad building is reviving in Michigan, several new routes and extensions being in contemplation the coming sum-

Representative C. C. Ellsworth, who is at home on a visit, was assaulted Monday by J. J. Shearer, at Greenville, against whom Ellsworth is counsel in a suit at law. Shearer laid in wait for Mr. Ellsworth and before he was aware struck him upon the forehead with the butt of a heavy whip, fracturing the outer part of the skull.

All supervisors are to ascertain, during the present year, the amount of grain raised in their townships in 1877, in order to get the total amount of the crop for that year.

The Holly Water Works were put to a severe test at the recent Bay City fire and stood it splendidly,

Ann Arbor claims to have five men whose aggregate weight is 1,210 pounds, and having challenged any other town to make a bigger showing, Coldwater responds by naming five men who weigh from 258 to 296 pounds, footing up 1,385 pounds. Next.

Miss Edith Morgan, the daughter of the keeper of the life-saving station at Grand Point Au Sable, volunteered to bear a hand in the life saving crew when they were a man short, and rendered good service. The treasury department will formally recognize her services.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company crossed 18,070 cars at Port Huron during March.

The Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad is three miles in Washtenaw county, and 10 miles from Ann Arbor. Three construction trains are now working on the C. & L. H. R. R. between Port Huron and Battle Creek, putting the road in first-class condition.

Walter Bradshaw, a stock buyer at Lansing, when proceeding home Mon-day night, at about 10 o'clock, encounterd two highwaymen near the Michigan Southern Railway depot, who knocked him down and relieved him of his pock-etbook containing \$1,750. No clue to the

Senator Christiancy has arrived home for a few days' rest.

Latest Michigan Patents:-Devices for Splicing Carriage Shafts-S. H. Raymond, Grand Rapids. Scythe Fastening-C. T. Beebe, Jack-

Car Brakes—J. V. Ericson, Escanaba. Harrows—D. C. Reed, Kalamazoo. Thill Couplings—L. E. Thayer, Lan-

ing. Gates—Karl E. Rudd, Cassopolis.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Union Mills Company of Fall River, Mass, have lost \$480,090 by the de-falcation of their treasurer, S. Angier Chase.

The first installment of silver certificates, amounting to \$40,000, has been delivered from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the United States Treasurer. They will be shipped to New York where there is a demand for \$8,000,000 silver certificates of various denominations.

A dispatch dated the 10th says: There are great storms on the Dakota Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad of snow wind and rain. Cuts are drifted full, and trains delayed half a day. Telegraph lines are down and news meagre. This is the first interruption to travel on the road this winter. The storm is moving touth. ing south.

Fires: At Dayton, Ky., \$20,000; at Bellevue, Ohio, \$46,000; at Urbana, Ill.,

\$25,000. \$25,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury and members of the last syndicate have entered into an agreement for the sale for redemption purposes of \$50,000,000 United States four and a half per cent. fifteen-year bonds, at par and accrued interest and one and a half per cent. premium in gold coin; \$10,000,000 to be subscribed immediately, and \$5,000,000 per month during the balance of the year.

There has been another robbery on the

There has been another robbery on the Texas Pacific Road, at Mesquite Station, Texas Facine Road, at Mesquite Station, thirteen miles east of Dallas, at ten o'clock Wednesday night. When the train stopped at the depot the engineer and fireman were taken from the engine and placed under a guard. The express messenger and route agent barricaded themselves in their car, but the robbers saturated it with coal oil, set fire to it and forced them out. The express and mail were then plundered. Conductor Alford and two robbers were wounded. The plundering party numbered fifteen or twenty. The passengers were not molested.

Wm. M. Tweed died in Ludlow street ym. M. I weed died in Lindiow street jail at precisely 12 o'clock Friday. A coroner's inquest was held. Dr. Carno-chan testified that the death was caused by pericarditis, or inflammation of the membranes around the heart, pneunomia, bronchitis, and a chronic disease of the kidneys. He added, although this was not included in the deposition, that death was also caused by the moral shock produced by the constant excitement under which Tweed had been laboring. The body will be removed from the jail to the house of Tweed's son-in-law for burial.

A tornado struck Cottonwood station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, at about four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday. The Cottonwood road, at about four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday. The Cottonwood
hotel and several buildings were blowm
down. Mrs. Miller was killed and 16
persons badly hurt. At Jacob's Creek,
Mrs. Boge had her leg broken. At
Phenis Creek, Edward Davies's youngest child was dangerously hurt. Mrs.
Osborn, living on the prairie, had two
children killed. Mrs. Kate Ross, living
on Dry Creek, was seriously, perhaps
fatally hurt. The storm reached Emporia at about half-past four o'clock.
Sodon's mills were badly damaged, and
the roof of the Normal school injured; the roof of the Normal school injured; but little damage was done in the center of the city. Ten loaded cars were blown from the track at Cottonwood station.

Reports of the national banks to the have just been compiled, and show have just been complied, and show that the banks held that day \$54,528,200 of specie, which is a larger amount than ever before reported by the national banks since the organization of the sys-tem. Of this amount \$4,348,900 was in silver coin, \$7,307,000 in gold coin and \$42,892,300 in gold treasury notes.

All the strong banks are beginning to pay out gold in redemption of their bills. Switzerland and Greece have accepted the proposal of the United States to participate in the International Congress to fix the relative values of gold and silver. French engineers are surveying the

Isthmus of Darien for a ship canal with encouraging prospects. encouraging prospects.

The International Sunday school convention at Atlanta, Ga., this week had about 550 delegates, representing Canada, Europe, and 33 States and Territories.

McDonnell, author of the cut throat Mollie Maguires, has been found guilty of the murder of George K. Smith at Mauch Chunk in 1862, and will be hung.

DETROIT MARKETS.

\$5 50@5 75 5 00@5 50 3 50@4 25

JOUR-Choice white. Medium, WHEAT—Extra white,
No. 1 white,
Amber,
Corn—40(@42c per bush.

1 28½@1 29 1 26@1 26‡ 1 23@1 23

CORN-40@42c per bush.
OATS-281@292.
BARLEY-\$1 05@1 40 per hd. lbs.
RYE-56@57c per bush.
APPLES-\$5 50@6 00per bbl.
BEANS-Unpicked, \$ 80@1 10 per bush.
Picked \$1 30@1 45.
BUTTER-Prime quality, 21@22c. Medium 12@15c; poor quality 8@
10 cts.
CHEESE-122@13c per lb.
DRESSED HOGS-\$3 50@3 75 per cwt.
EGGS-Fresh 8@9 cts.
HAX-\$11 50@12 00per ton.

EGGS—Fresh 8@9 cts.

HAY—\$11 50@12 00per ton.

HIDES—Green 5½@6c; cured, 7@7½c; dry
flint, 12@15c; dry salted, 10@12c;
green kip, 7@8c; dry kip 13@16c;
green calf, 10@11; cured calf 11@
12: sheep skins, 75@1 50.

HONEY—15 to 17c.
MAPLE SUGAR—10@12½c per lb.
POTATOES—Early Rose 25@27; Peachblows, 28

blows, 28
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork \$10 00; Clear
Pork, \$11 75@13 00; Lard 7½@8c;
smoked hams, 8c; Shoulders 5½c,
Bacon 8c; extra mess beef \$10

50 per bbl. Saginaw, \$1 15 per bbl; Onandaga

\$1 20@21. SEEDS—Timothy, \$1 40@1 45 per bush.; Clover, \$3 95 per bush. Wood—\$2 75@5 per cord.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE. Best grades, per cwt., Medium grades, Light and poor stock,

\$4 00@4 20 \$8 50@4 00 \$2 75@8 60

Hogs.-\$\$ 40@8 60 per cwt, SHEEP.-\$4 85@5 40 per cwt.

The Russian Bear, after devouring the European Turkey, retires to the fiords of the Baltic for a summer's recreation, while the English Kitten jumps for the feathers that Bismarck blows

The SILVER DOLLAR, so dreaded by many, is being bowled upon the country. And to see how it knocks things down you should go to Frank Smith's Emporium and get the new prices for Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Picture Frames, Baby Carriages, and the thousand other articles with which the Emporium is filled. Minor things have happened in these Wonderful Times that are spoken of for a day and are forgotten. But these will go down in history. There are few things that come so near the heart, and none other so near the pocket as a decline in prices. Please call at the Emporium and be posted in regard to these

And all others interested in buying

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS. MOLDINGS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, en a credit basis, they have DE-

Turn Over a New Leaf, January 1st, 1878, and Sell for Cash Only.

No more expense keeping books

No more expense collecting! No more poor accounts!

BUYING FOR CASH

SELLING FOR CASH

Will be Our Motto.

We shall sell on Smaller Margins than under the Credit System, thereby giving our customers better bargains for their money.

To those who have had credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage, hereafter, to PAY WHEN YOU BUY. Yours Truly,

Parsons Bros.

Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

Dr. Hall's Health Institute. Arcade Block, Ypsilanti.
Baths—Steam, Electrical and ot Air

Opens the pores, removes colds, poisons, and biliousness from the system. Shampooing, rubbing and tonic treatment follows to prevent taking cold. These and other rem-edies are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of females, of kidneys liver, eye, ear, etc., etc.

HEALTH LIFT and LIGHT GYMNASTICS. A thorough gymnastic system for ladies and gentlemen in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the strength in three months. Does not fatigue nor exhaust. Refreshes and invigorates. Remoyes dyspepsia and indigestion. Tones the nervous system. Inproves the circulation. Warms the extremities. Increases the general vitality. Office Hours—7 to 12 A.M., 2 to 6 P.M., 7 to 8 in the evening.

Messrs. Deubel WISH TO INFORM

FARMERS Living near Saline and adjacent towns

Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid by shippers at outside places; and they intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R.

Book and Job Printing,

BUSINESS CARDS. NOTE AND LETTER HEADS,

DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS. BILL HEADS AND STATEMENTS

POSTERS AND HAND-BILLS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS, ETC. Our work is guaranteed to give perfect

AT THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE,

Mone Talk and medical common Sense,"—nearly 1,009 pages, 200 illustrations, b Dr. E. B. Foorz, of 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to Consult is author in person or by mail free. Price, by mai \$3.25 for the Standard edition, or \$1.50 for the Popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents, tables free. Agent wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th St., N. Y. 718-743

but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home er night. You can give your whole time to the ork, or only your spare moments. We have agents ho are making over \$20 per day. All who engage once can make money fast. At the present time oney cannot be made so easily and rapidly at anyther business. Terms and \$5.00 Outfit free. Adeess at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

Established 18s7 and Chartered by the State Legislature for the improved treatment of all Private and Chronic Diseases mentioned in this card. Just published 18s6 and Chronic Diseases mentioned in this card. Just published 18s6 and 18s6

689 740 THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY **GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE**



OVERSAL LASSI-AITOT TAKING, TUDE, PAIN IN THE BACK, DIMNESS OF VISION, PRE MATURE OLD AGE, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

diseases.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DSTROIT, MICH. Sold in Ypsilanti by Frank Smith; and by all druggists everywhere. 727-739

\$300 Reward.

To the Sick and Afflicted. DR. C. C.

Follett House, Ypsilanti, On the 8th of Each and Every Month.

On the 6th of Each and Every Month.

Persons afflicted with any disesse which is pronounced incurable, or from which they get no relief from their physician, should not fail to consult DR. LASURE, as he has, and does permanently cure where others have failed, especially in cases of Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Serofula, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

5 Note this: I will forfeit \$300 in any case of Inflammatory Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Derbyshire Neck, Tape Worm, or Cancer, which I cannot permanently cure, the patient to be the judge.

All private diseases successfully treated.

Neuralgia, Colic, Fever and Ague, Pleurisy, Headache, Sore Throat, and Deafness will be cured quickly and effectually. In short, I propose to dissipate more aches and pains than can be accomplished by any or all physicians in the same space of time. This is no boast, I only ask a trial to make good my assertions.

Consultation, FREE, Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Remember I remain only one day in each month, therefore, punctuality is important both to the doctor and patient.

The medicines used by me, in all blood impurities, are the result of long and patient investigation, and are selected and compounded under my own supervision. The material is selected mainly from the remarkable botanical vegetable of California.

Dr. C. C. Lasure.

Mc & Mc,

Furniture Boys,

Are on hand this Spring with an

IMMENSE STOCK

They have taken advantage of hard times, bought goods for cash, and intend to give their customers the

Gall and see our PARLOR and BEDROOM SUITS, Wood and Marble top Tables, Couches and Easy Chairs, Baby Cabs and Cradles, Woven Wire, Hair and Wool Mattresses, and everything in the line of Furniture from a wood bottom Chair up to the most nobby Parlor

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Sugar Cured Hams......10 Cents. Shoulders 8 Conts
Dried Beef 15 Cents
Breakfast Bacon 10 Cents You vouldn't dink mine frau,
If you shust look at her now,
Vhere dere wrinkles on her prow
Long haf been;
Vas der fraulein blump and fair,
Mit der wafy, slaxen hair,
Who did vonce mine heart enshare;
Mine Katrine.

Der dime seems shord to me Store ve game acroad der sea,
To der goundry off der free
Ve'd nefor seen;
But ve hear der beople say
Mere vas verk und blendy bay,
So I shtarted righd avay
Mit Katrine.

Oh, der shoy dot filled mine house
Ven dot goot oldt Tocter Krauss
Brought us "Leedle Yawcob Strauss,"
Shveet und clean;
Yhy, I don't pelief mine eyes
vhen I look, now, mit surprise,
on dot feller, shust der size
Of Katrine!

Den "dot leedle babe off mine,"
He vas grown so tall und fine—
Shust so straidt as any pine
You efer seen;
Und der beoples all agree
Sach fine poys dey nefer see,
(Dey looks much more like me
As Katrine.)

Yell, we haf our criefs und shoys,
Und dhere's naught our lofe destroys;
But I miss dose leetle poys
Dot used to been;
End der tears vill somedimes sdart,
Und I feels se sick at heart,
Yen I dinks I soon must part
From Katrine From Katrine.

Oldt Time vill soon pe here Mit his sickle und his shpear, Und vill visper in mine ear Mit sober mein: "You musd come along mid me, For it vas der Lord's decree, Und von day dose poys you'll see Und Katrine" Charles F. Adams, in the Detroit Free Press.

Bessie and Deacon Fox.

HOW TO MAKE A NICE APOLOGY.

[Edith Heywood, in Christian Union.] "Please, sir, give me a ride."

Deacon Fox stopped his horse and peered round the side of his old buggy. On the road stood a little girl, the top of her head about even with the wheel of the deacon's carriage, and by her side was a big basket much too heavy for her little arms.

"What's all this, what's all this?" cried the deacon, sharply. "What are you stopping me on the road for? eh!" "I thought perhaps you would give me a ride," said the little girl, looking rather frightened. "We are both go-ing the same way, and my basket is awful heavy; just lift it and see." The deacon stared. "May I get in?" she continued

scrambling up, basket and all, and

taking the empty seat beside him.

And never a word did the deacon ay, but he gave old Dobbin, who had been placidly switching the flies off his tail, such a sharp touch of the whip that away they went rattling along the road, and almost bouncing out of the carriage. Then the deacon turned and looked at his little companion, beginning with the pink sun-bonnet and confiding blue eyes beneath, and endwere resting on the lid of the basket.
"Hum!" said the deacon, "are you one of the school children?"

"Yes," said blue eyes, looking up,
"I am Bessie Bly. Don't you remember I missed in the multiplication table when you examined us? But I knew it; it was only because you hur-

"Well, well, well," said the deacon to himself, "things have come to a pretty pass;" and he shook his head sadly. "I wonder what this genera-tion will be up to next."

You see the deacon had no little girls or boys of his own, and the school children generally crossed the road when they saw him coming, for they all feltan awesome dread of Mr. Fox. It was he who examined them at the end of school. It was he who punished the naughty beys, and reprimanded the naughty girls; and it was he who asked them terrible questions when he came to call upon their mammas. So it was a strange sight to see

the old deacon, with his keen eyes twinkling beneath his bushy eyebrows and his stern, hard face, driving, in his old buggy, with one of the school children and a market basket by his side. They drove along some little distance in silence, and then the deacon felt his sleeve pulled by gentle and rather timid fingers. He looked down and two large blue eyes met his.

"Are you cross," said Bessie, "cos I asked for a ride?" 'Tut, tut! child," said the deacon.

"Then, if you aint, why don't you talk to me," continued Bessie, "and ask me who discovered America? You always ask us that." Then it is to be hoped you know

by this time," said the deacon. "Do you go to Sunday-school, child?"
"Oh, yes." said Bessie, folding her hands and crossing her thumbs as though she were about to repeat a "What do you learn there?" asked

the deacon.
"I learn 'to do unto others as I would

they should do unto me," replied Bessie glibly, "and to love my neighbor as myseif. "So you learn all that," said the acon. "Well that is something: descon. and who is your neighbor? Does

"Oh, yes," said Bessie, laughing,
"but then he is my real next door neighbor, you know. It don't mean that I am to love him, for, of course I should do that, but it means I am to

ove everybody. Even you."
"Well," said the deacon, looking down at her, "how are you going to

manage about that?" "Why, I must love you of course," replied Bessie. "Do you mind very

"We must do as the Sunday-school ' replied the deacon, and then he though what there was to augh at Bessie couldn't for the life of ier think.

On they went, old Dobbin, Bessie. and the deacon, now up hill and now down, till they came to a tiny cottage standing under the shadow of a big

"Here's where I live," said Bessie, briskly, "and there's where you live. Isn't it convenient?" and she kissed er hand to the deacon and skipped own. He handed her the basket, and Bessie opening the gate and calling out "Good bye" walked up the little eath that led to the cottage door.

On the step sat a boy, a little bigger han Bessie, whistling to himself, at last. Haven't you any little girls frum around," he said to her as she irew near, "I want to look at your "Not one." wings,"

wide with amazement.

"Yes, wings. Havn't you been riding with the deacon? I expected

"I have had a very pleasant ride," said Bessie with dignity, and she passed by her brother and entered the house. "Well, Bessie," said her mother.

who, teakettle in hand, was busy making the tea, "I am glad to see you back. I have been thinking of you all the afternoon, walking so far with that heavy basket; sit down child and

But before Bessie could answer Aunt Jemima rushed in with cap-strings flying. She had been sitting in the window, and saw the buggy drive up. "Sakes alive! sister," she cried, "Bessie's been driving with the deacon, and he handed her the basket with his own hands."

"With the deacon?" repeated Mrs. Bly. "Well, Bessie, what an honor! I hope you thanked him prettily. What eaer made him think of invit-

"He didn't," said Bessie, untying her bonnet and sitting down; "I invited him." Mrs. Bly let the tea-ket-tle almost drop. Aunt Jemima held up her hands and sank speechless into a chair, and Jack standing in the doorway gave vent to a whistle as shrill as a small locomotive.

Bessie stared from one to the other, "What's the matter?" she said.
"Well!" cried Aunt Jemima, as

soon as she had breath enough to speak, 'if you're not the forwardest child I ever saw! Asking the deacon, as pert as you please, to give you a ride, as if you didn't know he was the richest man in town, and didn't see him every blessed Sunday passing the plate."

"I'm astonished at you, Bessie," said her mother reproachfully. "It will be all over town, next, and what the neighbors will say of you I'm sure I can't think."
"If she were my child she should go

to bed without any supper," continued Aunt Jemima.

"Why do you act so?" said her mother, "Any one would imagine to see you, you hadn't any bringing up. Now, Bessie, eat this piece of bread and go to bed."

But Bessie couldn't eat. She was very unhappy, and all she could say was, "I had a very pleasant ride, mamma."

As this didn't mend matters she picked up her bonnet and went upstairs. After she had been in bed a few minutes, Jack came in and sat down. The sun was just sinking, and the sky, which the children could see through the open window, was streak-

ed with red and gold.
"What made you do it, Bess?" said
Jack, who was whistling softly, and
looking first at the little face on the pillow and then at the bright sky be-

"Do what Jack?" "Why, ask for a ride."

Bessie raised herself upon her elbow and looked anxiously into her brother's face. "Was it very awful?" she asked. "Aunt Jemima thinks it was," said

"It's very queer," said Bessie; "I don't think any little girl would have been afraid to ask father for a ride when he was alive, and all grown peo-

when he was anve, and all grown people are alike."
"Oh, no," said Jack, sagely; "not at all. That would have been very different. Why, the deacon's worth thousands of dollars, and father wasn't worth anything at all."

worth anything at all."
"He was, too," said Bessie, sharply.
"He was worth ten deacons, fifty deacons, a hundred deacons—so there, and Bessie turned her face to the wall and wouldn't say another

night before, and, skipping out of bed,

proceeded to dress and go down stairs in the best of spirits. "Bessie" said her mother, as she entered the kitchen, "you cause me a great deal of anxiety. I have been thinking of your behavior of yesterday, and have made up my mind that you must go up to the deacon's and apol-

What's that, mother?" asked Bes

sie, frightened out of her wits. That means to ask his pardon for your rudeness of yesterday. You must say you regret your behavior very much, and will never do so again, and now you have finished your breakfast go right along, and be sure you speak prettily.

Bessie put on her bonnet and started toward the big house at the top of the hill. She was a good deal frightened, for "apologizing" seemed to her an awful thing to do, and the deacon much more formidable than the day before. Nevertheless, her mother had told her to go, and she did not stop until she pulled the bell at the deacon's door. The old housekeeper appeared in answer to her ring and demanded

what she wanted. 'I want to see the deacon," said Bessie, timidly. "He is at his breakfast," said the old

lady, eyeing Bessie somewhat suspiciously. "Never mind," said Bessie, "I'll go

right in; it is very particular."
So the old lady opened the dining-room door, and Bessie walked in. She had never been in such a big room before in her life, and there, at one end of a large table, with his breakfast before him, sat the deacon all alone. "Good morning," said Bessie, standing timidly in the doorway, with her bonnet in her hand. "I have come to

see you.' The deacon looked up greatly surprised, and then he laughed as he had langhed the day before, a short, queer

laugh.
"Does the Sunday-school tell you to

do this too?" he asked. "No," said Bessie, thinking how she

should bring in her "apologize."

"Well, come in, child, come in," he said impatiently, "and sit down."

Bessie came in, and taking one of the big chairs opposite the deacen watched him fill a plate with all sorts

of good things. "Do you eat your dinner as well as your breakfast all alone?" she asked

have brought my breakfast in a pail and eaten it with you."
"Suppose you try this," said the deacon, handing her the plate he had

filled. Bessie wasn't hungry, but she thought it would be impolite to refuse, so she took it; and she and the deacen ate their breakfast together, she at the head of the table, and he at the

"I am very sorry you are all alone, began Bessie after a moment's silence. "Wouldn't you like a little girl like

me?"
"And what good do little girls like

"Oh! none at all," said Bessie, "only if you had one she could love you

"So she could," said the deacon. with something of a sigh, and after that he let Bessie do all the talking until the old housekeeper came to the door and said the horse was waiting at the gate. Then what do you suppose the deacon said? Nothing less than this: "Well, Bessie, how would you like to take another ride with me?"

"Oh, I'd like it lots," said Bessie, jumping up and clapping her hands.
"And this time you invite me, I don't

invite you." said the deacon, "I invite you;" and out they went, and Bessie scrambled up once more into the old buggy.

They had a merry ride home, for the deacon's hat blew off, and he had to chase it along the road. Bessie laughed till the tears rolled down her cheeks, and even the deacon smiled when he was once more seated at her side.

When they drove up to the door of the cottage Mrs. Bly met them.
She thanked the deacon for bringing Bessie home, and then turning to her little girl, who had jumped down after giving the deacon a kiss, for thanks, asked if she had apologized prettily.

"There," said Bessie, "I thought I

had forgotten something." "You don't mean to say that you forgot to tell him what you went up there for!" cried her mother. "Why, Bessie, what could he have thought of

"I'm sorry, mamma," said Bessie, sorrowfully, "but never mind, I will go up again to-morrow; I like to apol-

That Bessie did not do, but, wonderful to relate, the deacon came to see her. In fact, she and the deacon became such friends that the neighbors ceased to wonder at seeing "cross old Mr. Fox" driving about with one of the school children seated by his side. Only Aunt Jemima could not forget Bessie's first ride, and would always shake her head when she saw them to-gether and say, "Well, well! To think it should have all turned out so beautifully."

Habits of Bees.

Nature affords but few more decisive evidences of the wisdom and benevolence of the Creator, than may be observed in the labor of bees. server will scarcely know which most to admire, the wonderful manner in which these insects are adapted to their circumstances, or the industry, loyalty and sagacity which pervail among

them. One of the most wonderful of the various employments of bees is the ventilation of their abode. When you consider the number contained in a hive, the closeness of the atmosphere, and the small hole at which the air principally enters, you conceive how soon it must be rendered unfit for respiration. What would you say should I tell you that the bees in such a case have recourse to the same instrument which ladies use to said, 'Let there be light,' in the very beginning of the Creation. I think he called attention to it as something he called attention to it as something The next morning, when she opened | cool themselves when a room is overher eyes, they fell upon her mother's face bending over her. "Get up, Bessie," said Mrs. Bly, "and dress careson as to form a very proper sort of fan, fully. I have something for you to do this morning."

Bessie had forgotten all about the engaged in ventilating their hive, the bees, by means of their feet and claws, attach themselves as firmly as possible to the place they stand on. When one retires, another occupies its place, so that, in a hive well peopled, there is never any interruption of the hum-

ming sound occasioned by this action. When the bees begin to work in their hives, they divide themselves into four companies: one company roves the fields in search of materials; another employs itself in laying out the bottom and partitions of their cells; a third is employed in smoothing the walls, and the fourth company brings food for the rest, or relieves those who return of their respective burdens. But they are not kept constantly to one employment; they often change the tasks assigned to them—those that have been at work being permitted to go abroad, and those that have been in the fields already take their places.

They seem even to have signs by which they understand each other, for when any of them want food, they bend down their trunk to the bee from whom it is expected, which then opens its honey bag, letting some drops fall into the other's mouth, which is at the time open to receive it. Their diligence and labor are so great that, in a day's time, they are able to make cells which lie upon each other numerous enough to contain three thousand bees. In the plan and formation of these cells they discover a most wonderful

sagacity. The danger of being stung by bees may be, in a great measure, prevented by a quiet, composed behavior whenever in their neighborhood. A thousand bees will fly and buzz about a person without hurting him, if he stands perfectly still and forbears disturbing them, even when near the face. It is said that one may be in perfect safety in the midst of myriads of bees, if he is careful to keep his mouth shut and breathe gently through his nostrils only—the human breath, it would seem, is particularly offensive to their

delicate organs.

But there is one silly practice to which, I am sorry to say, bees are quite as much addicted as certain weak-minded mortals, and that is the practice of quarreling. On a fine summer's day, when the day is beau-tiful and the sun warm, duels may often be seen to take place between two inhabitants of the same hive. Sometimes the quarrel appears to have begun within, and the combatants may be seen coming out of the gates eager "for blows." In some cases a

"Wings?" repeated Bessie, her eyes on, looking at him wistfully, "I would of the hive, is rudely jostled by and ide with amazement. each endeavoring to obtain the most advantageous position. They turn, dance about, throttle each other, and such is their bitter earnestness, that a person can come very close to them without distracting their attention.

After rolling about in the dirt, the victor watches the time when the enemy uncovers its body, thrusts in its sting, and the next instant its antagonist stretches out its quivering wings and expires. Sometimes the enemy is killed in the hive; then the victor always carries the corpse out and leaves it. These combats are strictly share, you may each truly say, 'My rainbow.'" duels, not more than two being concerned in them.
I once read this anecdote, given as

true, and related by a dealer in bees: "Early in the morning he noticed hostile demonstrations between a swarm of bees from one side of his could." house against another swarm from the other side. He encased himself in leather for protection, and watched them closely. Early in the forenoon a battle was waged between the swarms. They flew towards each other mingling together and factor. er, mingling together, and fighting desperately. The ground was fairly black with their dead. At the end of several hours' fighting, both swarms drew off, as if by mutual consent, but he noticed that both kept their cells greated at at length this second and the second secon guarded; at length this ceased, and all

became quiet again."

I have only room for one more incident: "In 1525 a mob of peasants attempted to pillage the house of a gen-tleman in Germany, who, having in vain tried to prevent them, ordered his servants to bring his bee-hives and throw them into the midst of the angry multitude. The effect fully answered his expectations; the peasants were immediately put to flight, and happy were they who stung."—N. Y. Observer. who escaped un-

FOR THE CHILDREN. The Rainbow.

BY M. E. WINSLOW.

Towards the close of one summer afternoon, a group of children stood looking out very disconsolately at the falling rain. Down it came, drop, drop, into the little pools collected in all the depressions of the path, splash-ing the draggled legs of the chickens as they stalked about, and making the weeds grow and the flowers blossom. But the children did not think of that. They only felt that the day had been very long, that there was not much to do indoors in summer, and that, some-how, it was very hard that it should have rained that very day, of all others, when they had expected to have a picnic at Black Rock.

"It never rained so hard nor so long before," said Hulda, with the readi-ness of a child, and, indeed, of some older people, to feel that life is bounded

by the present hour.
"Do you really think so?" said Aunt Eunice, who, having exhausted her inventive powers, and almost her pa-tience, in her efforts to amuse her little party of visitors with games, paper dolls, sand gardens, pictures and stories, had found the day nearly as long as they; "do you really think so? I have heard of a longer rain than this, and so have you." And then she took out grandfather's old Rible and shewest out grandfather's old Bible, and showed them a picture over one hundred years old, of the ark, telling again in her own fresh language the ever-wonderful story of the Flood.

which was always sure to come under certain conditions, after a storm, and which was exactly adapted to symbolize his mercy and truth in all coming

time.' What is symbolize." But just then somebody looked up and said: "Why, Aunty, there's a rainbow now—two of them—just come and see!" which exclamation broke up the story party; the restless little feet hurried to the window, and soon a group of bright little heads reflected back the beautiful colors of the rainbow, just as it reflected the light of the

"Did God take a brush and paint it so quick?" said little Jack, while the

older children laughed. "Oh, no; a rainbow is a scientific object. It is a great many reflections of the sun. Each drop of falling rain forms, with the black cloud behind it, a mirror, just like a looking-glass with quicksilver behind it, you know, and when the sun is going to set or rise, if the clouds clear away round it, while the rain is still falling in the opposite quarter, its beams strike these little looking-glasses and are reflected back to your eyes if you happen to stand in

the right position between the two.' But the sun is not pink and red and blue and green, what makes its reflection so? If I look in the glass I see a

girl just my own color."
"Yes; but the rays of light have to pass through the rain-drops, which are round balls, and that gives them the property of bending the rays before they are reflected. Now, philosophers have discovered that light is composed of seven colors-red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet-and all these colors don't bend or refract alike: red bends least and blue most, consequently when the sun's rays fall upon several drops of water, the up-per one will reflect all the red color to your eye, the lower one will reflect the blue, and all the others the intermediate colors."

"What becomes of all the other colors in each drop?" asked one brighteyed listener.

"They are bent either too high or too low to reach your eye, and so you don't see them; but as you see all the rays at once it seems to you like a broad arch of seven colors, shading from dark red to light blue." "Why is it an arch?"

"Because the sun is round, throwing out its rays to equal distances all round, and you stand just in the centre. It would be a circle but for the ground under your feet, and the trees and hills which bound the horizon."

'I see two rainbows," said Annie. "Yes, there are often two and sometimes three, just as if you put two mir-"If I had known that," she went bee, peaceably settled on the outside rors opposite to each other there will

be two and sometimes several reflections of the same object placed between them, and, as in that case the second reflection is reversed, so in this the outside rainbow has all its colors reversed, the blue being at the top and the red at the bottom."

"Somebody said that we don't all see the same rainbow; is that true?" "Yes, only one eye can possibly be at the same time in exactly the same position between the same raindrop and the sun, so it is really a different rainbow which each one sees, and if you are selfish enough to want to have something which no one else can

"I suppose I couldn't find the end of the rainbow if I were to run ever so fast to that hill where it seems to rest," said Tommy; "but I have heard boys say that they thought they "No, indeed, it would look just as

far off as it does from here, even if we were in a position to see it all, which is doubtful," "Yet it looks solid enough to walk

on, though it is only made of clouds and light." "Some of the anciert nations thought it was. Scandinavian mythology talks of a bridge over which the spirits of the dead might walk to Asgard, or heaven, when they were purified from all sin, and it is one of the prettiest legends I know; for God himself has chosen the rainbow to represent his faithfulness and truth, and we call it a bow of hope because our only hope of reaching heaven with purified souls is in the sure mercy and

"Why, the rainbow has gone," said ulda, "and the rain has walked off Hulda, "and the rain has walked off on it, there is a patch of blue sky, and we'll have a splendid day for our pic-nic to-morrow. It won't be wet at Black Rock, the waterfall will be twice as full of water as usual, and the air will be so clear we can see for miles."

faithfulness of our covenant-keeping

"Remember, then," said Aunt Eunice as the tea-bell called the party from the windows, "that rain, or sor-row and disappointment, which it represents, always brings good, and that while all the gladness and beauty of life comes from God, who is our Sun, without mists, clouds and showers, he could not show us a rainbow."-Observer.

THE FARM.

We recall attention to some experiments made a few years since at the Michigan Agricultural College, in which the useful effects of plaster up-on the clover and timothy crop was very apparent. The experiments continued three years, and the results are given in the following table, the quantities mentioned being cured hav:

Year.	Yield of Crop with-	Yield with Two Bush-	Differ- ence in Favor of
First year Second year Third year	2,856 1,867 1,388	3,917 2,983 1,721	1,061 1,066 333
Total	6,111	8,571	2,460

The result is simply that for the cost of two bushels of plaster, or less than \$1, the gain was 2,460 pounds of hay in the three years. Some who have used plaster extensively have found more remarkable results than this, and instances are plentiful in which other farmers have been equally srccessful. The doubling of the yield of clover is not at all unusual, and when in addition to this gain from so small an outlay we secure the beneficial result to the soil from the large mass of roots and stubble left in it, the profit is unexampled.

The season for using plaster is now at hand. It should be applied when the young clover is just starting into growth, and the roots are searching for food; the aid and strength then given enable the plants to push forth rigorously and seize upon not only the new food thus provided, but that which is already stored up within its grasp, for the utilization of which all that is required is the power to reach, digest, and assimilate it

STRUCTURE AND VALUE OF THE DIF-FERENT KINDS OF WHEAT.

At the last meeting of the "Ann Arbor Scientific Association" a paper was read by Miss Lou M. Reed, instructor in the microscopical labora-tory, on the "Microscopic Structure of the Different Kinds of Wheat." paper revealed a large amount of labor and original research. The kinds of wheat examined were Clawson, Deihl, Egyptian Gold Medal, Russian, Schaffer, Tappahanock, Treadwell, and Wicks. Space will only allow us to give the results of these examinations. They were as follows: It was found They were as follows: It was found that the Deihl wheat had the largest and thickest layer of nitrogenous or nutritious matter. That it contained more truly nutritious matter than any other kind of wheat, although close to it and nearly identical with it was the Treadwell wheat. The others, however, were so far removed as to present a striking contrast. The popular Clawson wheat was found to contain the least nutritious matter of all. Now when consumers become aware of the fact that one kind of wheat-Deihl-is many times more nutritious than another kind-Clawson-that one will meet with the most ready sale and command the highest price. As a re-sult of this of course one variety would bring a higher price than another. This necessarily leads to adulterations the substituting of a cheaper variety for a more costly one. This is generally done by mixing the flour of one kind with another. But here again the microscope detects the cheat, for the size of starch grains of each variety is so uniform, and so unlike the grains of other varieties that one can be readily told from the other. In this way it can be told positively what kind or kinds of wheat were used in making the flour. Several cheats have been detected in samples sent to this laboratory during the past winter.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

The roots of trees absorb water and air. The soil should be wery finely pulverized, and placed upon every part of the bark of the roots, whether they are large or small, for they everywhere absorb when the moist earth opposition of the same with them. comes in contact with them.

need not calculate much on the spongiole, for the tree has left all those where it was dug up; and soon the white ends of the new growth of the roots push their way out through the ground, and when they get old enough to form bark and wood for pores to conduct the water and air, then, and not till then, do they assist the tree. Having filled the hole half full of fine, soft, rich soil, with no turf, grass or manure on the roots, if the soil is rather dry apply a little water, so as to thoroughly wet the roots and soil; if very dry increase the water; then the rest of the filling-up may be with a mixture of earth, sods, grass, or well-rotted manure if the soil is poor; then stamp hard, and cover the surface with mulch—for which use rubbish, coarse manure, leaves, grass with dirt enough to prevent blowing off; even pieces of board—anything to keep the ground from drying by summer drought. If severe drought comes, water; first digging away the earth nearly down to the roots, then turn in the water where it will reach the roots.

As to evergreens, I have found the best time to set them is soon after setting fruit and shade trees, just as the buds of the evergreens begin to swell, or have grown an inch or two; usually in May in latitude 40° to 43°; but this year it may be the last half of April. Do not expose the roots to the sun or air to dry in the least; the rosin in the bark of the root will harden, which is death to the evergreen, though the drying up may not take place for a month or two. Follow the foregoing direction in setting, and if the earth is dry, ram it very hard in filling the hole. The limbs of evergreens may be shortened in, as well as those of decid-uous trees. Cutting the ends of the limbs, even half the length, tends to secure the life of the evergreen and to thicken and beautity it when it has grown a few years. If you want a tall, main stem, do not shorten; if a low, broad, spreading centre, clip the top. In handling the evergreens it is necessary to keep the roots covered with sacking rags, or wet straw. Many persons are discouraged in planting evergreens so many die. If the above direction is followed they are as sure to live as the apple or elm. Every form, and every substrate residence. farm, and every suburban residence should be decorated with evergreens.

—[Suel Foster, Muscatine Co., Iowa.

HORSES FOR EUROPE. The Agriculturist mentions the continued shipment of horses from New York to Europe, and thinks it is the beginning of an important business which must grow to large proportions in the course of time. "For this we have to thank the breeders of trotting horses, who have during many years of careful improvement and training, supplied the country with a most useful class of animals. The racing horses of Furone can pat of Europe can not compete with our trotters, either for the road or for the purposes of war, and now that the value of our horses has been discovered,

we look for a permanent market for them in Europe."
"CUTTINGS." It is now high time to strike cuttings. The most of the soft wooded plants, that will strike at all, may be placed in saucers of thoroughly wet sand and kept so. Place the cuttings in the sand from one to one and a half inches in depth, the sand being three or four or four inches deep. Place them in full sunlight, and when roots have formed half an inch long, transplant them.-Prairie Farmer.

possible to destroy the bee moths. They are insidious in their work, the eggs being laid in crevices. Watch for them constantly. It will pay. Stagnant water may be considered

Bee-keepers should use every means

as injurious to all land plants, by de-priving them of a sufficiency of atmospheric air, and thus diseasing their roots and submerged parts.

SUNDRY MATTERS. Haul out a liberal allowance of the best manure to the garden, with a load of good cow manure for the flower beds. The satisfaction will come when the effects are seen. Raise the earth around the well, or cistern, to turn off surface water. Observe the strictest cleanliness in the stables and yards. Make channels for waste water. Raise the centres of reads and foot paths to keep them dry, before the hurry comes on. If seeds of all kinds have not been procured, do this without delay. Be

cautious trying new kinds, and risk the main crop in uncertainties.

Professor Beal tells The Michigan
Farmer that, for a prime, long-lived
orchard, where the soil, drainage, climate, etc., are all favorable, he would rather set the trees more than forty feet apart than less.

Michigan pomologists say that the average life of an apple orchard is about forty years, and that generally speaking, the best way to restore an old one is to plant a new one.

There are several effective remedies against lice. The best remedy is to prevent their appearance by using the card frequently, and to dip the card occasionally in kerosene oil. When lice appear they may be removed by rubbing along the withers, back of the neck, brisket, and other places where they gather, a mixture of sweet-oil or lard, kerosene oil, and sulphur, in equal parts, well rubbed together. Then the eard should be used often.

The April Fool's Revenge.

April Fool's Day has its compensations. A gang of young sports stood around a lamp-post in Walnut st, Philadelphia, last Monday, and grinned at one another when an innocent young man, with a blue shirt and a torn hat-band, stooped to pick up a lean and well-worn pocketbook from the sidewalk. As soon as he had it well in hand the loafers roared, yelled, and called him "too fresh." young man, nowise disconcerted, opened the pocketbook, took out two ten-dollar bills, and then toward the crowd and attaching his thumb to the side of his nose executed a well-known sign of irregular freemasonry.

A dandy of twenty-six having been termed an "old bachelor," appealed to an elderly gentlemen to decide whether he should be called old or not, giving his age as "twenty-six." Said the elderly gentleman: "It is owing to elderly gentleman: "It is owing to how you take it. Now, for a man it is young enough; but for a goose it is We rather old."

Local Matters.

-Hon. A, C. Blodget is on a visit to the

-The Episcopal Church will be beautifully decorated Easter week.

opening in another column, at the depot. well-liked janitor of the Normal, has resigned ruptcy will be made.

-A proposition to petition the incoming of \$500 upon the saloons, is being agitated.

-Bishop Gillespie, of the Western Diocese of Michigan, will preach and confirm at the Episcopal Church next Wednesday

-Bro. Laible proposes to discourse to-

of a few drinking men is too great—the in- was had, and about midnight all left happy, a beautiful variety of toothsome cake. duction of a host of young men and boys leaving a happy, good-natured group behind, into bad, reprehensible habits.

-Our young friend, Johnnie Wilson, we ful surprise. are sorry to lea.n, is about to leave town.

He has accepted a good engagement in a than to see the streets of this city constantly boys because they did not get their pay in store at Houghton, Lake Superior.

-E. H. Jackson's restaurant is a firstclass institution. Mrs. J. does her best to please, and the boarders—a large and increasing number—are highly gratified.

from a cigar stub being thrown into a spitprevented any damage of consequence.

Letters remaining uncalled-for, in Post | join the Club. Office, April 19th: T. S. Couser (2), W. V Fisk, E. H. Kelley, M. D., Miss Ida Miller, Miss Emily Phillips, Miss Lora Phelps.

The Good Templars are to have a publie installation of officers the first Monday evening in May. The lodge is quietly doing popular theme will be the subject. It is good, substantial work-work that will tell

-Mrs. McDowell, on Washington street, near the M. E. Church, has a number of boarders, but she would be glad to take a few more, to whom she can give pleasant

-Batchelder (H.) & Co. have bought out Voorhees, and now run the famous marble works of this city. No nicer specimens of work can be seen anywhere than at this institution. Call and see.

-Tuesday and Wednesday last, Mrs. Curtis had the most elegant and tasty millinery opening ever seen in this city. A millinery agent informed us that Mrs. C. excelled in the selection of first-class, choice goods, having few superiors.

-As a commentary on the kind of reform (in and of itself as it ought to be, pure and that they want no such disgraceful append-surance in the Michigan State Fire Insur noble and elevating), yet here we are foster- age as we have in our city. ing a place where no decent woman will be found or wants to visit, or high-minded citizen cares to make a place of resort.

-Ypsilanti as a manufacturing city has altogether too modest. We invite every before making up his mind where to locate.

Color Guard" is soon to be produced for its therefore amounted to naught.

Mc & Mc.-Mr. T. McAndrew says they have tested the value of advertising, especially goods that people want. The Saturday after their advertisement first appeared in the COMMERCIAL they sold over \$500 worth of furniture, most of it directly traceable to the advertisement.

-Gen. Cutcheon, in his manly speech in the Board of Regents, made the following noble remarks, worthy to be perpetuated in letters of gold:

"It is a great and good thing to be in the majority; but it is a better thing to be on the right side. I shall heed only the voice of my conscience when I vote."

-Hon. J. Webster Childs returned from a business meeting at the Agricultural College yesterday morning. He says the boys, including our own, are rugged and doing good work. The freshman class numbers one hundred, and now only twenty-four spare rooms are left for future students.

-On and after the first of May next if you hold any bills of the First National Bank of this city you can have them exchanged for gold by calling at the counter of the institution. That is, the bank is going to resume specie payments so much as lies in their power. What have you to say now Mr. Greenbacker?

-L. L. Kimmel has returned from Graham, Texas, looking very much like a col- fire without being burned. ored gentleman. He says that it was necessary to do as the Romans do down there, and tanning is one of the fashionable processes a Northern man has to go through. He is much improved in health, and likes Texas well as a Winter residence.

of reform-says: "Not being a citizen, I heart and soul opposed to the card room accompaniments." He adds that "he knows well that card playing brought him down to debauchery."

-Have you got "The Home Guide?"

-George N. La Rue, jeweler on Huron street, assigned his stock and fixtures, on Monday last, to Dr. Van Tuyl and O. G. La the Reform Club in a very telling manner Rue. It is understood his liabilities are in last Sunday afternoon. The main point he the neighborhhod of \$3,000, and his assets made was in regard to a certain class who about \$1,000. The creditors, excepting his stand in their own light, and are a great hin-Our readers will notice Mrs. Dennis' uncle who is secured by a chattel mortgage drance to the cause. Let these men and on the stock of \$400, are mostly eastern women come out and take a stand for the -Henry McPherson, the well-known and firms. An effort to throw him into bank-

-Chauncey Joslin and Miss Hall will be the evening of the 12th instant, was an en- ing parties recently occurring in this city. the speakers at the reform meeting to-mor- tertaining performance. Mr. Thompson, It was last Tuesday afternoon, at the resithe famous tenor, sings better than ever, dence of B. F. Foster-a successful surprise and Mrs. Mansfield captivated all hearers. birthday party in honor of Mrs. F.'s mother, Common Council to impose an annual tax But as a result of shabby management, the Mrs. Coddington, she having reached the attendance was rather poor, and in a pecun- age of 89 years, and still hale and sprightly, iary way the concert was not a success, with a pleasant and smiling countenance. sufficient to cover the expenditures.

Master of the Grange, Watson Barr, a nice that he had often prayed that he might not surprise party a few nights since. He was live to a sour, disagreeable, lifeless, listless. morrow morning upon that truism, and yet just going to bed when the members and stupid, painful old age. But becoming acmuch neglected, weighty truth, "Evil shall others (including his daughters from this quaited with Mrs. C., and beholding such city), piled in upon him, waking him up to green old age-buoyant, peaceful, and hap-The price asked of us for the salvation the height of the occasion. A grand time py—he had changed his mind. Thanks for glad at any time to welcome such a success-

> present the nightly sights they did fifteen months ago.

What was the editor of the Sentinel doing fifteen months ago? He was defending these very "nightly sights," and continued doing so up to the time the red ribbon be--The lock-up caught fire some nights ago came popular, and then he was induced to join the Club in order to be the better able toon filled with sawdust. Timely discovery to saddle upon it the card rooms, etc. It is in the memory of not a few how he came to

fixed for Rev. Dr. Pierson's address at the not now able to be bled. And the genera Presbyterian Church. He comes under the conviction all around is that Hayes is too auspices of the Young Ladies' Mission Cir-"P. P. Bliss" or some other equally from anybody.

unnecessary to specially praise the Doctor in this community, as his rare ability in interesting an audience, as well as his original and practical ideas in regard to Christian work, are well known. A small admission fee of five or ten cents will be charged. We

-Turner has been to Belleville three times, and Belleville is redeemed. A reform site the Follett House, was in flames, an club of 300 members is in good running or- apparently doomed to destruction, the fir der. The last saloon and bar is wiped out. having gained much headway, owing to One saloon keeper proposed to join the club delay in giving the alarm. In close prox provided they would agree to use his card | imity to the burning structure were woode and billiard tables. The president made a buildings already smoking on account of th noble reply: "NEVER! A man who has to heat. Quickly two streams of water wer

never yet been appreciated. We have been horse-block. Not liking the liberty being loss is slight, the goods being all saved. taken with his property, he attempted to The fire is thought to have been caused by capitalist looking out for a place to profita- chastise the fellow, but, we are sorry to say, a defective chimney or stove-pipe, a launbly invest his money to look over our city was himself whipped. His injuries, although dry man having moved into the rear of the -A new band has been organized to take recognized the marauder, and swore out a a hot fire in a stove put up at the time of his the place of the defunct Light Guard Band. warrant, as he thought, against him, but it It is composed of only six members, but turned out that a mistake in the name had jured by the bricks of a falling chimney. will on that account be no ways inferior to been made, Mr. Smith supposing the man the old organization. The drama of "The was named "so and so," and the arrest entitled "Protestantism in Michigan," by

> -"Better, far better, in our opinion, to be able to say, 'I helped to 'rescue the per-ishing,' to save the fallen, stay the tide of der in connection with the M. E. churches. intemperance, and thereby lost an office, than to have to say: 'I did'nt. I was an indifferent spectator. I was mere goosegrease in the fight, doing neither good nor sessing a large experience and intimate acharm."-Sentinel.

the guise of temperance, fighting the battle men (probably not another man in the State) for the saloons, sponging their lunches and so thoroughly schooled and adapted to write beer every night for months? And of late, this book. It gives the manner of life, the even with a red ribbon on, whisking first to travels among the scattered inhabitants, the one side and then the other; but all the rude houses in which they worshipped, the time true to the devil and the card rooms- kind of members, the heroic men and woso instinctively on the side of the latter that men who inaugurated the rich fruitage, the he has well illustrated the trite saying, "The large churches, and magnificent houses of devil, though a monk, a devil would be."

half of the Protestant girls sent to "con- the present time. It gives the likenesses of vent schools," as the Sentinel terms them, the leading workers in the M. E. Church in become Romanists, and the other half this State, and incidentally interesting and tainted for life, touches Woodruff in a ten- important facts in regard to the rise and der spot. We predicted that he would take progress of other denominations. We have up the cudgel in behalf of his Romanist pet, a striking picture of the old log house of being the Romanist organ. He does so with worship-the first in Michigan. Dr. Pilcher so much zest that we are inclined to recall has been engaged twelve years in this work. our statement that he is not a Romanist at It deserves a place in every family library, heart. He mentions the fact that Horace especially in every M. E. Church household. Greeley sent his daughters to such a school. We shall deem it a valuable acquisition to All know his excentricities and overweening our library. Having been acquainted with desire to secure the Catholic vote. His Dr. Pilcher over thirty years, perusing his daughters, as might be expected, became Catholics. Can't put your fingers into the friend, and so it will be with thousands in

-Last Saturday evening, Mr. Munch, who had been working for T. C. Owen, was returning home. Just beyond B. Emerick's he overtook a couple of strangers. When near Cross's corners one of them turned on him, saying, "We must have some meney." -Turner, our Pennsylvania friend and He denied having any, when they both reformed drunkard—an eloquent advocate pounced on him, hurting him badly. But he cried "murder" so lustily as to alarm really have no voice in the matter, but I am the neighbors, and the scamps fled. One rified his pockets, but did not get hold of the small amount of change. He hobbled iuto Mr. Cross's, and after waiting awhile a drunkard's sad ways, and poor White, his he succeeded in getting home. The tramp associate, and hundreds of others. Its direct question is getting to be a serious one. The tendency is to the devil's den of drink and lock-up is full nearly every night, and the county poor-house is overflowing.

-Subscribe for the COMMERCIAL, and get the premium, "The Home Guide.

-Rev. Mr. Pope, of Ann Arbor, addressed right, and a clean sweep will be made.

-Business called us out of town, prevent--The concert of the Musical Union, on ing our attending one of the most entertainalthough, we are informed the receipts were | There was a large attendance of friends. We learn from those present that Rev. Mr. Boy--The Stony Creek Grangers made the den fairly outdid himself in remarks, saying

-Jealousy was not the cause of breaking up our Light Guard Band, as was published in the Detroit papers. There was a prototo for services in behalf of Hayes during the last campaign. Republicans bled unti they had the blind staggers. There wa considerable expense made for music by in dividuals, and unauthorized by any respon sible committee. The band should have in quired into that matter, and had somebody responsible before they played. The office holders under Hayes feel as if they had been bled enough. Those who did not get office feel as if they had been bled too much. Those -Next Wednesday evening is the time who contracted the bills never were and are big a sell to ever have drawn a drop of blood

-At about half-past three o'clock on Sat urday morning of last week, the alarm o fire was received at the engine house over the electric fire-alarm apparatus. The fire men responded promptly to headquarters and proceeded to the Depot, whence cam the alarm, ready for action. It was found that the large frame dwelling-house of Mrs Wm. Watts, on Cross street, directly oppo be bought, who does not reform from prin- put in effective use, and the flames soon ciple, is not worth saving. We have resorded in dead carnest and got through of the house was nearly all removed, but formed in dead earnest, and got through of the house was nearly all removed, but playing billiards and cards." The club that in the upper stories was entirely deunanimously rejected the offer, and agreed stroyed. The loss is about covered by inance Company of Adrian, one policy of -As Mr. William Smith, of Hamilton \$1,000 being held upon the house and anstreet, was approaching his residence one other of \$400 upon the contents. The front night the latter part of last week, he ob- part of the building was occupied by Mrs. served a person in the act of overturning his Davis, and used as a millinery store, but her not serious, were quite painful. Mr. Smith house the day before, and upon retiring left

-We have seen the prospectus of a worl that veteran of Michigan Methodist ministers, Dr. Elijah H. Pilcher, an efficient Self-cultured and cultured in the schools a clear thinker and a sprightly writer, pos quaintance with the men, churches, and How about four years ago, when, under things about which he writes, few are the worship of to-day. It is a splendid testimo--Rev. Mr. Richmond's remarks that one- nial to the worthies of 1824 and so on to work will seem like talking with an old this State. R. D. S. Tyler & Co., Publishers, 66 Griswold St., Detroit. Mr. A. H. Cottrell is agent for Ypsilanti and vicinity.

Free of Cost.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERT for Consumption. Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., is given away in trial bottles free of cost to the afflicted. If you have a severe cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or affection of the throat or lungs by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you can not afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim for it. Thousands of hope less cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure one half the cases that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure. For sale by FRED W. JOHNSON, Ypsilanti.

FINE CHROMO AND FRAME, \$2.00.

BEAUTIFUL BRACKETS,

WALL PAPER

KEYES, next to Post Office.

Picture Frames made in twenty minutes.

Angora.	Angora	Angora.	Spring. 1878. Summer. GOODSPEED & CONKLIN	Cacks.	Cacks.	Cacks.
ed o- ic in ng til ass nn- n- n- n-	ALWAY	Angora	FULL LINE of BOOTSESHOES	Cacks.	LARGE	Cacks.
dy be-en ce sse are ral coo cod cod cod cod cod cod cod cod cod	FOR	Angora	Spring and Summer of 1878. We have the largest assortment in town of LADIES' SLIPPERS AND WALKING SHOES,	Cacks.	OF SIZES	Cacks.
of rer re-rs, me nd rs.	ANGOR	A Ang	In all the latest styles. Our Line of Men's Goods Can't be Beat. EVERYTHING NEW, AND PRICES THE LOWEST. Give Us a Call. ELadies' Serge Butt. Boots, \$1.50; do Serge Gaiters, \$1.00.	Jacks.	colors.	Cacks.

TIME TABLE, NOV. 11th, 1877. 10 45 12 15 8 14 9 00 12 85 Marshall _____ 2 25 3 00 Jack. Albion ---- 2 52 3 21 Ac. The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 11:55 A. M.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 4:15 P. M. H. B. LEDYARD.

Gen. Supt., Detroit. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

Detroit Express......11:45 A. M. LEAVE YPSILANTI. Evening Express 6:05 P. M. SALINE. GOING EAST. Detroit Express......Arrive11:10 A. M. Маіl.....4:50 Р. м. GOING WEST. Evening Express......6:43 P. M.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH-TENAW, SS.
At a session of the Probate Court for the County
of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, In the
City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth
day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundayd and sepenty-eight. red and seventy-eight.
Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Daniel B. Smith,

eceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of ohn N. W. Smith, praying that a certain instrument ow on file in this Court, purporting to be the last

SHINGLES. HENDERSON & SWEET,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &C.,

EDWARDS & COOPER'S OLD STAND

deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper, printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN.

A true copy.

A true copy. Judge of Probate. WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 735-736

MORTGAGE SALE.

By mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1869, at eleven o'clock A. M., in liber 42 of mortgages on page 58, Jacob H. Martin and Amanda Martin, his wife, duly mortgaged to Anna Yost "All the east half of that piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Ypsilanti and State of Michigan, and known, bounded, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on a line with Congress street, as it passes through the City of Ypsilanti, one rod south of the centre thereof, and thirteen chains and ninety links west of the west line of Hamilton street, and running from thence west on a line with Congress street to the south-east corner of lands heretofore deeded by John F. Coon to Hiram H. Tooker: thence south along the east line of said Tooker's land twelve rods; thence east parallel with said north line and street to a point at right angles with the place of beginning; thence north twelve rods to the place of beginning; "The said mortgage was afterwards assigned by the said Anna Yost to H. Isabell Ellas by an instrument of assignment bearing date the twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1869, and recorded in said Register's office on the twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1869, at eleven o'clock A. M., in liber 2 of assignments of mortgages on page 252. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of five hundred and thirty-four dolars and eighty-six cents; and in addition thereto an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, stipulated in said mortgage. Default has been made in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become sperative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, on the third day of June, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that d

Assignee 729-741

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by William Russell, and Sarah Ann Russell, his wife, to Benjamin Follett, dated August 1st, 1863, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan, in Liber 31, on page 433, on the 30th day of October, 1863, which mortgage was duly assigned to Calvin Simmons, and said assignment duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 195, on the 14th day of May, 1869, which mortgage was duly assigned by said assignee to Hiram Barker, and said assignment duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 196, on the 14th day of May, 1869, which mortgage was duly assigned by said last-named assignee to Sarah W. Dickerson, and said last-named Assignments of Mortgages, on page 616, on the fifth day of February, 1878, upon which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, Four Hundred and flighty-eight and 15-100ths Dollars, for principal

lie vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, the following described land to satisfy said mortgage, interest and costs, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, to wit: Lot number six hundred and five (605) in Follett, Vought & Holmes' Addition to the village (now city) of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Dated April 18th, 1878.

SARAH W. DICKERSON,
Assignee of said Mortgage.

BABBITT & GRIFFEN.

BABBITT & GRIFFEN,
Attorneys for Assignee.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTE

Aw. ss.
In the matter of the estate of Henry A. Ballard,

incompetent.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the guardian of the estate of said incompetent, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1878, there will be sold to the highest bidder, at the front door of the postoflice, in the city of Ypsilanti, in the county of Washtenaw, in said state, on Saturday the eleventh (11) day of May, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day (sphiect to all incumbrances by mortgage or other-(subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale) the following described Real Estate, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, 191ng, and being in the township of Y psilantl, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, described as follows, to:wit: The west

Dated, March 20, 1878.
FRANCIS K. REXFORD,
Guardial

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of February A. D. 1876, at nine o'clock and twenty minutes A. M., in liber 52 of mortgages on page 509, Mary W. Cheeney and Josephine A. Cheeney duly mortgaged to Sullivan M. Cutcheon "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Ypsilanti in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The north two rods in width extending the whole length of lot ninety-three and the whole of lot number ninety-four, in the village—now city—of Ypsilanti." The said mortgage was atterward assigned, by the said Sullivan M. Cutcheon, to James Miller by an instrument of assignment bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February A. D. 1876, and recorded in said Register's office on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1876, at one o'clock and fifteen minutes P. M., in liber 5 of assignments of mortgages page 240. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of four hundred dollars and fifty-two cents; and in addition thereto an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, stipulated in said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no proceeding, either at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given that the said mortgage premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, on the first day of May A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated, February 2d, 1878.

Allen & Hunt,

Assignee.